GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
1958-59

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INTRODUCTION

This publication, the third in the series of yearly reviews, is in the nature of an annual stock-taking and a sort of achievement audit report detailing the progress made under each of the schemes programmed for implementation during the year 1958-59. The flexible approach to planning, where, while the broad framework for the entire period of the Second Five Year Plan was prepared at the time of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan, the operational details were left to be worked out annually, keeping in view the prevailing economic situation and the resources available to finance the Plan, necessitates such an annual review. The publication appraises the reader of the main lines of development visualised by the Government under the Plan, the extent of their fulfilment, both in financial and physical terms, simultaneously bringing out, like last year, the main features of the organisation developed for executing the programmes, the bottlenecks and difficulties encountered, the progress made in utilising the assets or resources created under the Plan, the methods adopted for securing greater efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and steps taken to elicit fuller public participation and use of local resources etc. It is hoped that this publication would render a proper assessment of the State's efforts towards planned progress of the State.

With the co-operation of the various executing authorities of the schemes being implemented under the Plan, it has again been possible to bring about this publication within a period of six months of the close of the year under report.

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Director of Economics and Statistics
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2nd October, 1959.

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CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The basically inflationary economic conditions resulting from the high tempo of activities under the Second Five Year Plan, continuing almost from the very outset of the current Five Year Plan were further accentuated during the year under review by a serious fall in agricultural production due to adverse seasonal conditions during the crop year 1957-58. The inflationary trend was accompanied by recessionary forces. During the initial period when the country is engaged in developing its economy, and creation of productive capital assets, through deficit financing and external assistance, such conditions could only be expected. The country's economy during the period under review was described to reveal 'mixed trends', with a blend of stagnation and forces of sustained progress. It was in the 'take off' stage.

The impact of prevailing economic conditions of the country was felt in the State. The food and price situation, continued to be a cause of concern throughout the year under review. The Rajasthan's Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the State, with base year 1952-53, being 100, indicated a sharp rise of 19.6 per cent between the period March, 1958, to March, 1959, the All Commodities Index rising from 100.5 for the month of March, 1958, to 120.2 for the month of March, 1959. The rise was almost continued except for a short lived fall during November and December, 1958, which was more than off-set by its further shooting up to the peak of the year at 128.4 for February, 1959. Both with the prospects of a bumper crop during the year 1958-59, and arrival of crops in the markets, in the last month of the year under review, the Index dropped by 8.2 points as compared to the preceding month, although it was substantially higher as compared to the trend in the earlier half of the year under review. This spiral of high prices called for various corrective measures by the Government like augmenting the food supplies both by larger imports and more intensive procurement at home, releasing at the same time, their stocks through a wider network of fair price shops, strict enforcement of certain provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, selective credit control policy to restrict

speculative use of bank credit and realignment of the zonal system of foodgrains movement. It may be observed that inspite of a poor food crop during the year 1957-58, and prevailing high prices of foodgrains within the State, the zonal system of movement of foodgrains resulted in net exports of foodgrains and pulses from Rajasthan to other parts of the country, by rail alone to the extent of 102.65 lakh maunds during the year ending December, 1958, as compared to 73.59 lakh maunds in 1957 and 92.48 lakh maunds in 1956, Regulation of exports and the prospects of a bumper crop during the year 1958-59, accompanied by the various above measures brought the price line under control towards the end of the year.

While overall agricultural production suffered a set back during the year 1957-58, the estimates for 1958-59, indicate quite an encouraging position. The production of almost all the crops was higher during the year under review as compared to the preceding year, which can be attributed partly to the increased area under crops and partly to Rabi and Kharif campaigns organised in the State with a view to accelerating agricultural production. The year 1958 has been a peak period of exports of foodgrains for the State. The net exports during the year 1958 has exceeded by about 28 lakh maunds over the net exports for the year 1957. The total net exports during the year 1958 of all cereals and pulses amounted to 101.56 lakh maunds. The most significant feature of the data is that while Rajasthan was an importer of wheat during 1957, it has been a net exporter during 1958, the net exports being 23.17 lakh maunds as against imports of 3.63 lakh maunds during 1957, the bulk of which was exported during the latter nine months of the year. The overall industrial production in the State witnessed slackness during the year under review, and the production of major industries like sugar, textiles, and glass showed a decline. The cement industry, which had recorded an improvement last year, showed a further increase in production during the year under review. The overall production of minerals marked improvement during the year under review, as compared to the previous year. The State continued to take steps to improve its budgetary resources in the light of the recommendations made by the Rajasthan Finance Enquiry Committee and the Economy Committee.

Inspite of such economic conditions, the State continued to make a rapid progress in its plan efforts. The overall progress of Plan as well as its achievements were exceedingly satisfactory during the year under review. The budget allotment for the execution of Plan schemes during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 2011.60 lakhs or 19.11 percent of the total Second Plan provision. The allotment during the year was 6.60 percent less as compared to the allotment for the previous year. Besides this allotment within the Plan ceiling

fixed by the Planning Commission, a sum of Rs. 657.01 lakhs was provided in the State Budget on Plan projects outside the Plan ceiling. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2011.60 lakhs for the year 1958-59, Rs. 1997.49 lakhs i.e., 99.30 percent of the allotment, were spent during the year 1958-59. The expenditure incurred during the year indicated an increase of 27.23 percent over the expenditure of Rs. 1569.94 lakhs incurred during the year 1957-58. The expenditure during the year under review was the highest during all the three years of the Second Five Year Plan and any of the years under the First Five Year Plan. Since the total allotment for the year 1958-59 was lower than the preceding year, the sectorwise allotment was also less under Agriculture and Community Development, Irrigation, Power and Industries. Although allotment for the year was lower than the previous year but over-all expenditure as well as percentage of expenditure were substantially higher as compared to the year 1957-58. This record expenditure during the year under review was made possible by the timely re-appropriation of funds from sectors where shortfalls were expected to those sectors where spending capacity had gone up substantially with the increased tempo of development. In certain case expenditure which was originally budgeted outside the Plan ceiling has now been adjusted within the Plan ceiling. The highest expenditure was in the Community Development and National Extension Services sub-sectors where 44.82 percent over and above the allotment was spent during the year 1958-59. The expenditure in Animal Husbandry, Forests and Soil Conservation, Fisheries, Irrigation, Roads and Tourism exceeded the allotment during the year under review. The expenditure in Agriculture, Co-operation, Power, Industries, Education, Medical and Public Health, Housing, Welfare of Backward Classes and Publicity sub-sectors ranged between 70 percent to 100 percent of the allotment while the expenditure in Labour and Statistics sub-sectors was between 50 percent and 70 percent. The Mandies sub-sector recorded the lowest percentage of expenditure amounting to 34.62 percent of the year's allotment. Examining the details of expenditure under the Revenue, Capital and Loans heads, it is observed that the highest expenditure was incurred on Capital Account where it exceeded the allotment, while the expenditure under Revenue and Loans Account had fallen short of the allotment. This shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to paucity of trained personnel, difficulty of foreign exchange, and the non-availability of material and equipment. The reasons of shortfall and the action taken to remedy them have been discussed in detail in the relevant chapters of the report while reviewing the sectorwise progress. Looking to the tempo of overall expenditure during the year the progress could be regarded encouragingly satisfactory and it could be hoped that the

progress would be equally encouraging during the remaining two years of the Second Plan.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

(a) *Agricultural Production.*—The trend of agricultural production showed a remarkable improvement during the year 1958-59. During the year 1957-58 the over-all agricultural production had suffered a severe setback due to failure or uneven and erratic distribution of rains during the year. The revised estimates of production for the year 1957-58 indicate that the production of cereals during the year 1957-58 was the lowest as compared to the production in any of the preceding 4 years. The output of pulses and oil-seeds was also sufficiently lower than the production in the preceding two years and only the production of sugarcane and cotton showed an improvement over the production of last year. The revised estimates of production of principal crops since 1953-54 to 1957-58 and the final forecast for the year 1958-59 are given below:—

('000 tons)

Crops	Revised estimates of production for the year					Final estimate of production of crops for the year 1958-59
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cereals	3453	3119	3121	3213	3048	3591
(a) Rabi cereals	1191	1456	1487	2025	1339	1634
(b) Kharif cereals	2262	1663	1634	1188	1709	1957
2. Pulses	506	822	1054	1561	893	1483
3. Sugarcane	406	485	453	679	725	435
4. Oil-seeds	178	262	252	284	227	266
5. Cotton (in '000 bales)	121	124	184	168	216	147

It transpires from this table that the production of cereals, according to the final estimates for the year 1958-59, was the highest of the preceding five years. The production of pulses though considerably higher as compared to the production in the year 1957-58 but was lower than the peak production of the preceding five years reached in 1956-57. The production of cereals and pulses combined together was, however, at its peak during the year under review. The production of Oil-seeds was also at its highest except for the year 1956-57. The production of sugarcane and cotton was, however, sufficiently lower than the production of these crops in the preceding year which is attributed to the adverse seasonal conditions and the erratic monsoons affecting these crops.

(b) *Industrial Production.*—The industrial production in the State as reflected by the output of some of the major industries like textiles, sugar and glass showed a decline trend. The production of cement alone was on an increase. The production of sugar, which had shown an upward trend during the preceding year, declined during the year. Thus, the production went down from 17.7 thousand tons in 1956-57 to 13.7 thousand tons in 1957-58. Similarly, the production of cloth declined from 166 lakh lbs. and 576 lakh yards in 1957 to 154 lakh lbs. and 537 lakh yards in 1958. The production of glass decreased to 683 tons in 1958 from 695 tons recorded during the year 1957. But the production of cement continued to exhibit an increasing trend this year as well and the production increased to 7.6 lakh tons from 6.5 lakh tons recorded in the year 1957.

(c) *Mineral Production.*—The mineral production in Rajasthan continued to receive impetus during the year under report. Some of the minerals viz., mica, gypsum, lead, zinc and silver-ores, tungstone-ore, soap stone, asbestos etc., occupy an important place in the mineral map of the country. The number of mining leases granted increased from 379 during the year 1957-58 to 436 in 1958-59. The production of some of the minerals like iron-ore, lead (concentrate), Barytes, Felspar, Fuller's earth, Selenite, Soap-stone, Marble etc., recorded an increase during the year as evident from the Table No. 23. The total sale value of the minerals produced during the year 1958 amounted to Rs. 285.02 lakhs which was 3.72 percent less than that during 1957.

ECONOMIC OVER-HEADS

Planning for raising the living standards of the people and to bring about the establishment of a welfare State is a continuing and long-range process. While certain activities and schemes under the Plan are aimed at increasing the year to year agricultural, industrial and mineral production, bulk of the schemes provide for the creation of physical assets which would provide a solid base for developing the productive economy of the country to keep pace with growing population and its ever expanding needs. The irrigation projects, the electrical installations, the roads and communications and the housing and building activities under the Plan are all directed to this long-range purpose.

The additional irrigation potential was created to the extent of 1.20 lakh acres during the year 1958-59 as compared to 1.53 lakh acres created during the preceding year. The total area brought under irrigation from all the sources, viz., canals, tanks, wells and others during the year under review was 3572 thousand acres as

against the area of 3490 thousand acres irrigated during the year 1957-58. The irrigation from the Plan projects during 1958-59 was 267 thousand acres from Bhakra canals, 79.65 thousand acres from major and medium works, 17.45 thousand acres from scarcity area works and 148 thousand acres from minor irrigation works. The installed capacity for power generation increased by 1489 KW during 1958-59 as against by 600 KW during 1957-58. The total electricity generated increased to 44.92 thousand Kwh in 1958-59 from 44.25 thousand Kwh in 1957-58. Under the Roads sector, 335 miles of new roads were constructed and 306 miles of old roads were improved during the year under review. Rs. 159.16 lakhs were spent on the construction of buildings under the various sectors by the Public Works Department while Rs. 39.99 lakhs were incurred under Low Income Group, Subsidised Industrial Housing and rural housing schemes. On the whole, the achievement in the sectors which account for the economic over-heads viz., Irrigation, Power, Roads. and Housing was 106.13 percent, 76.11 percent, 127.31 percent and 86.71 percent respectively of the allotment during the year. The overall expenditure on items of economic over-heads amounted to Rs. 1125.04 lakhs which represented 56.32 percent of the total expenditure on Plan schemes, during the year under review.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Rs. 411.98 lakhs or 20.48 percent of the total Plan allotment were earmarked for the development of Social Services during 1958-59. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 349.47 lakhs which is 84.83 percent of the total allotment was spent during the year under review as against the expenditure of 82.43 percent incurred during the preceding year. The progress was encouraging under the Education sector during the year, when 600 new single teacher primary schools were opened, 500 primary schools were converted into basic schools, 75 primary schools were raised to middle standard, 5 middle schools were converted into Senior basic schools. Besides these, crafts were introduced in 500 schools, 300 additional teachers were employed for the extension of single teacher primary schools, 400 teachers meant for opening of new single teacher primary schools were employed in the existing schools where due to increase in the number of students on roll, the demand for additional teachers had increased. At the secondary stage, 36 middle schools were raised to Higher Secondary Schools, 5 High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary schools and 3 into Multipurpose Schools. Higher education and technical education also received due attention. While the data for educational institutions by stages and teachers and scholars in them for the end of the year 1958-59 is not yet available, the data for the end of the year 1957-58 indicates that there were in the State, besides the University and

Boards of Secondary and Technical Education, 55 colleges for general education, 19 colleges for professional education, 18 colleges for special education, 96 higher secondary and multipurpose schools, 244 high schools, 38 senior basic schools, 1,061 middle schools, 900 junior basic schools, 9,168 primary schools, 33 schools for professional education and 1,452 schools for special education making a total number of 13,087 educational institutions, in which there were 37,175 teachers and 9,40,392 scholars. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was 256 and 200 respectively at the end of 1958-59. As a result of this, the number of beds increased to 7,217 during 1958-59 from 6,923 in 1957-58.

FOOD SITUATION AND PRICE TRENDS

The price situation which had shown some signs of improvement particularly during the later part of the preceding year, caused some concern during the year under review. The Rajasthan's Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, witnessed almost a continuous rise throughout the year under review except an intermittent oscillations during the months of November and December, 1958. The Annual General Index Number of Wholesale Prices for Rajasthan (with base year 1952-53=100) for the year 1958-59 was 119.6 as against 104.8 for the preceding year. The rise in general indices was mainly brought about by the steep rise in the indices for food articles group which was the result of shortage of supply of important cereals during the year 1958-59, and incresed exports of foodgrains from this State to the neighbouring States of Bombay and Madha Pradesh owing to the lifting of the ban on the export of wheat to Greater Bombay from the Western Zone. Effective measures were, however, taken by the State Government to improve the food situation and the resultant price situation. Restriction on the export of gram from Ganganagar was imposed; the maximum price for the sale of fair average quality of gram was fixed in Ganganagar; licensing of foodgrain dealers was made compulsory; outward movement of Bajra from the area comprising the districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Churu was prohibited; increased distribution of imported wheat through fair price shops in all the districts was arranged. These measures did not have the desired effect on the price situation and, therefore, the Central Government had to amend the Inter Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, in February, 1959, whereby Rajasthan was constituted a zone by itself for purposes of export and import of wheat. The State Government, however, created Jowar and Maize Consumers Relief Fund to subsidise the consumer prices according to which export of foodgrains from Rajasthan was permissible if the dealer

contributes to the fund at a rate not less than Rs. 1.50 nP. per maund of the proposed foodgrains to be exported.

The trends in consumers price indices in the State were largely in confirmity with the wholesale price indices. The average consumers price index numbers for working classes at Ajmer, (with the base year ending 1959=100) for the year under review was 105.7 as compared to 97.8 during the previous year indicating a rise of 8.1 percent. The average general consumers price index for Beawar (with base year ending July, 1952=100) was recorded at 104 in the year 1958-59 as compared to 95 recorded for the year 1957-58 thus registering a rise of 9.47 percent.

LAND REFORMS

Towards the implementation of the active policy of land reforms during the year, legislation continued to be enacted for the removal of impediments to agricultural production and evolution of agrarian economy with the high levels of efficiency and production. Among the various Bill drafted for the presentation to the State Legislature, important were the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Bill, 1958, introduced in Assembly in April, 1958, and the Rajasthan Hindu Public Trusts Bill, 1958. The latter bill was to regulate the public and religious trusts in the State. The Rajasthan Laws (Extension) Act, 1957, (Act 27 of 1957), continued to operate during the year with a view to extend the coverage of Rajasthan laws to the areas merged into the State in the process of reorganisation. With the coming into force of the Rajasthan Revenue Laws (Extension) Act, 1957, (Act No. 2 of 1958), from 15th June, 1957, the revenue and tenancy laws of the State were extended to the newly added territories of Ajmer, Abu and Sunel.

The work of resumption of jagirs was in progress under Section 21 of the Rajasthan Act VI of 1952 and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1954. During the year, 254 jagirs were resumed. The total compensation paid amounted to Rs. 96.00 lakhs. With a view to abolish certain classes of cash jagirs, the Rajasthan Cash Jagirs Abolition Act, 1958, was passed.

The bill drafted on the recommendation of the Ceilings Committee on Agricultural Holdings was introduced in the State Legislative Assembly during the year. Besides, the reports on Tenancy Legislation, Land Reforms, Land Management and Land Utilisations, prepared by the sub-committee of State Land Commission, constituted in 1956, were under consideration of the Commission.

The village panchayats were given further powers regarding revenue collection and supervision. All Government lands in the abadi area hitherto in possession of the Revenue Department were vested in the village panchayats, which were authorised to sell or lease the land and utilise the income on public works.

The Bhoodan work during the year 1958 was also in progress. In all, 8,022 acres of land was donated by 389 parties, and 33,624 acres was distributed to 3,202 parties. 29 villages were received in Gram-dan.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment situation continued to cause concern as a result of a more rapid rise in the number of persons seeking employment as compared to the job-opportunities. A rough indication of this was provided by the continued rise in the number of applicants on the Live-Register of employment exchanges. The number of applicants on the Live-Register seeking employment assistance at the end of March, 1959, increased to 29,762 as against 20,261 at the end of March, 1958. The distribution of applicants on the Live-Register seeking employment assistance at the end of March, 1959, was 299 under Industrial supervisory services, 1,238 under skilled and semi-skilled services, 5,428 under clerical services, 3,976 under educational services, 1,438 under domestic services, 15,668 under un-skilled services and 1,715 under others as against 78,703, 4,346, 2,629, 855, 10,202 and 1,448 respectively at the end of March, 1958.

CHAPTER II

PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING

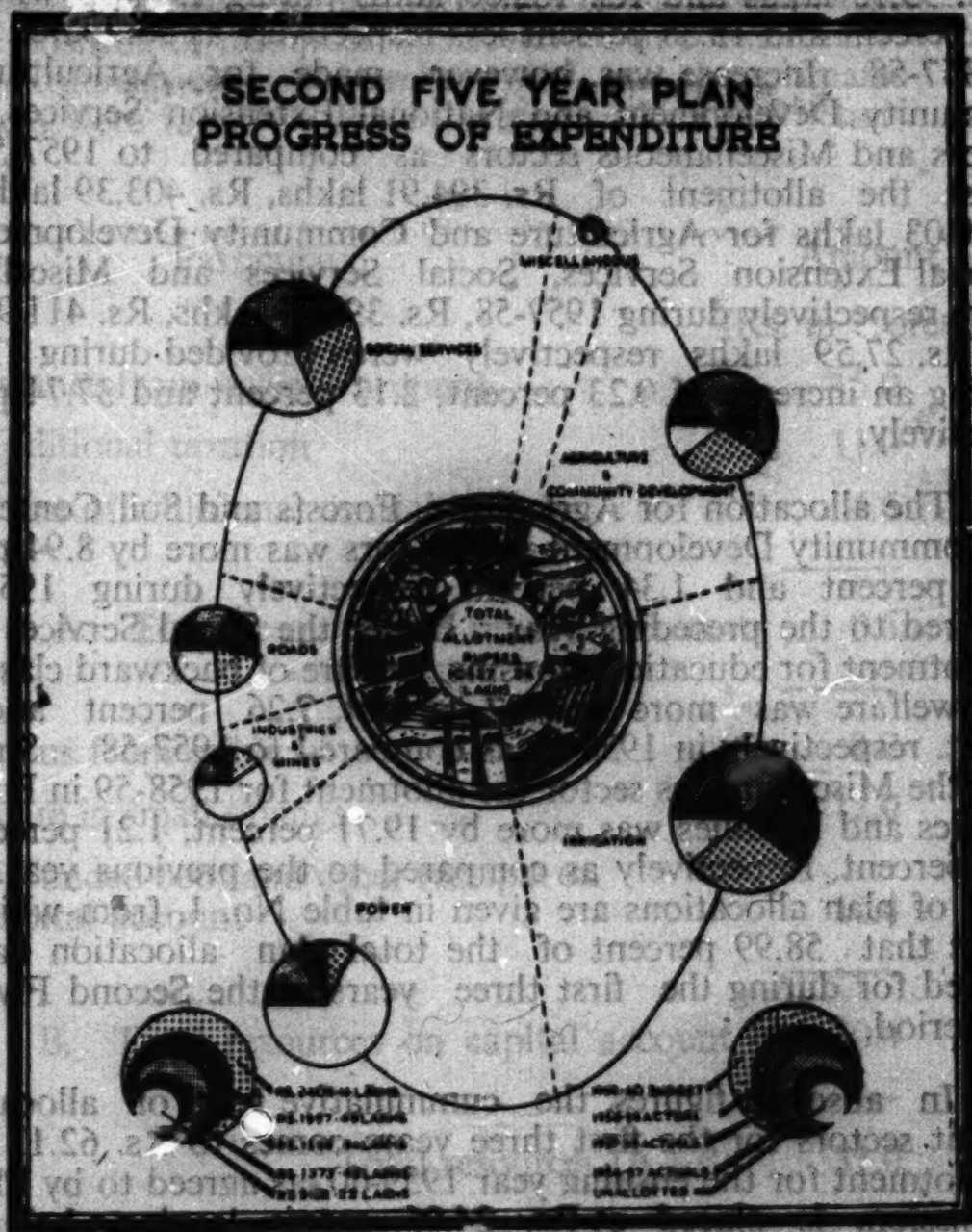
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN IN BRIEF

When the Second Five Year Plan was launched in April, 1956, the general outlook relating to finance and supplies was decidedly brighter than in the previous years. Encouraged by this and impelled by the exigencies of the underlying situation the size of the Second Five Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 105.27 crores, as against the allotment of Rs. 64.50 crores for the First Five Year Plan, with a view not only to maintain but accelerate in significant measures the tempo of mounting expenditure that had been reached in the closing year of the First Five Year Plan. This allocation of Rs. 105.27 crores represents 4.70 percent of the provision for the States in the country. Out of this total Second Five Year Plan provision, Rs. 28.13 crores or 26.73 percent, the highest percentage allotted among the plan sectors, has been provided for Irrigation sector. Next in order are the Social Services, Power, Agriculture and Community Development, Roads, Industries and Mining and Miscellaneous sectors for which Rs. 23.92 crores or 22.72 percent, Rs. 20 crores or 18.99 percent, Rs. 17.03 crores or 16.18 percent, Rs. 9.41 crores or 8.94 percent, Rs. 5.77 crores or 5.48 percent, and Rs. 1.01 crores or 0.96 percent respectively, have been earmarked for the Second Five Year Plan period. The main features of this outlay are that while the emphasis continues to remain on Irrigation, Power, Agriculture and Community Development as in the First Plan, the allotment in these three sectors was reduced from 71.40 percent of the total on First Five Year Plan to 61.64 percent of the total in the Second Five Year Plan and greater emphasis has been placed on encouraging the building up of small-scale, khadi and village industries and handicrafts by extending Governmental assistance to them.

PLAN OF 1958-59

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 105.27 crores, the outlay on the third year's programme was fixed at Rs. 2011.60 lakhs or 19.11 percent of the total provision for five years. Out of this allocation, Rs. 395.81 lakhs or 19.68 percent were provided for Agriculture and

Community Development, Rs. 537.73 lakhs or 26.73 percent for Irrigation, Rs. 408.16 lakhs or 20.29 precent for Power, Rs. 70.33 lakhs or 3.50 percent for Industries and Mining, Rs. 160.00 lakhs or 7.95 percent for Roads, Rs. 411.98 lakhs or 20.48 percent for Social Services and Rs. 27.59 lakhs or 1.37 percent for Miscellaneous sector.



Besides, schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 657.01 lakhs were provided outside the plan ceiling. Since the allotment for Plan schemes during 1957-58 was Rs. 2153.69 lakhs, the allotment for the year 1958-59 was less by 6.59 percent as compared to the preceding year, which was but natural under the anticipated financial stringency during the year. This decreased outlay is mainly reflected in the lesser allocations under Irrigation, Power, Industries and Roads sectors during

1958-59. The allotment for Irrigation sector during 1958-59 was 7.33 percent less than the provision for the preceding year while 14.38 percent less in Power sector as compared to the allotment made in 1957-58. Under Industries and Roads sectors, the allotment for 1958-59 was Rs. 70.33 lakhs and Rs. 160.00 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 95.78 lakhs and Rs. 182.60 lakhs during 1957-58 which was 26.57 percent and 12.38 percent less respectively as compared to that for 1957-58. Increase was, however, made for Agriculture and Community Development and National Extension Services, Social Services and Miscellaneous sectors as compared to 1957-58. As against the allotment of Rs. 394.91 lakhs, Rs. 403.39 lakhs and Rs. 20.03 lakhs for Agriculture and Community Development and National Extension Services, Social Services and Miscellaneous sectors respectively during 1957-58, Rs. 395.81 lakhs, Rs. 411.98 lakhs and Rs. 27.59 lakhs respectively were provided during 1958-59 showing an increase of 0.23 percent, 2.13 percent and 37.74 percent, respectively.

The allocation for Agriculture, Forests and Soil Conservation and Community Development sub-sectors was more by 8.94 percent, 15.10 percent and 1.34 percent, respectively during 1958-59 as compared to the preceding year. Under the Social Services sector, the allotment for education, housing, welfare of backward classes and social welfare was more by 8.37 percent, 7.26 percent and 12.65 percent, respectively in 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58. Similarly, under the Miscellaneous sector the allotment for 1958-59 in Publicity, Statistics and Mandies was more by 19.71 percent, 1.21 percent and 30.00 percent, respectively as compared to the previous year. The details of plan allocations are given in table No. 1, from which it is evident that 58.99 percent of the total plan allocation has been provided for during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan period.

In absolute figures, the cummulative total of allocation to different sectors for the first three years comes to Rs. 62.11 crores. The allotment for the ensuing year 1959-60, as agreed to by Planning Commission, is placed at Rs. 24.06 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 19.10 crores for the last year of the Second Five Year Plan.

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

The total Plan allotment of Rs. 105.27 crores is to be financed out of the resources of both the Central and State Governments. The Plan of this magnitude has to depend for its financing on all possible measures, i.e., taxation, public borrowing, small savings, central

assistance etc. While the estimates of State resources to finance the Plan were tentatively worked out during the initial stages of the Second Five Year Plan, the position of central assistance to the State, the gap in resources for the Plan and the measures to cover this gap, are finalised on a yearly basis each year. According to the original estimates, the State was to find resources to the extent of Rs. 29 crores. The position of resources was reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission in September, 1957, and the estimates of State resources were raised to Rs. 31 crores with broad details as under:—

S. No.	Particulars.	Amount (Rs. in crores).
1.	Balance from revenue account	15.0
2.	Additional taxation	11.0
3.	Share of additional central taxes	4.6
	A. Total resources on revenue account	0.6
4.	Loans from public	8.0
5.	Share in small savings	12.0
6.	Unfunded debt and other receipts on capital account	10.4
	B. Total resources on capital account	30.4
	Total resources (A+B)	31.0

During the year 1958-59 there was a provision of Rs. 20.12 crores for schemes within the Plan ceiling against which finances were anticipated to be available for an outlay of Rs. 20.5 crores. The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 20.12 crores indicated that Rs. 5.91 crores were provided on Revenue Account, Rs. 8.81 crores on Capital Account and Rs. 5.40 crores on Loans Account. While making these allocations it was anticipated that the central assistance to the extent

of Rs. 12.1 crores would be available from different Central Ministeries against specific schemes as indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Loans	Grants	Total
1. Agriculture and Community Development	162.21	111.29	273.50
2. Irrigation and Power	692.22	—	692.22
3. Industries and Mining	32.10	15.40	47.50
4. Roads	37.78	—	37.78
5. Social Services	50.50	107.80	158.30
6. Miscellaneous	—	1.13	1.13
Total ..	974.81	235.62	1210.43

It is evident from the above table that Rs. 9.75 crores were estimated to be by way of loans and Rs. 2.35 crores as grants-in-aid. The balance of Rs. 8.4 crores was to be provided from State's resources indicated as under:—

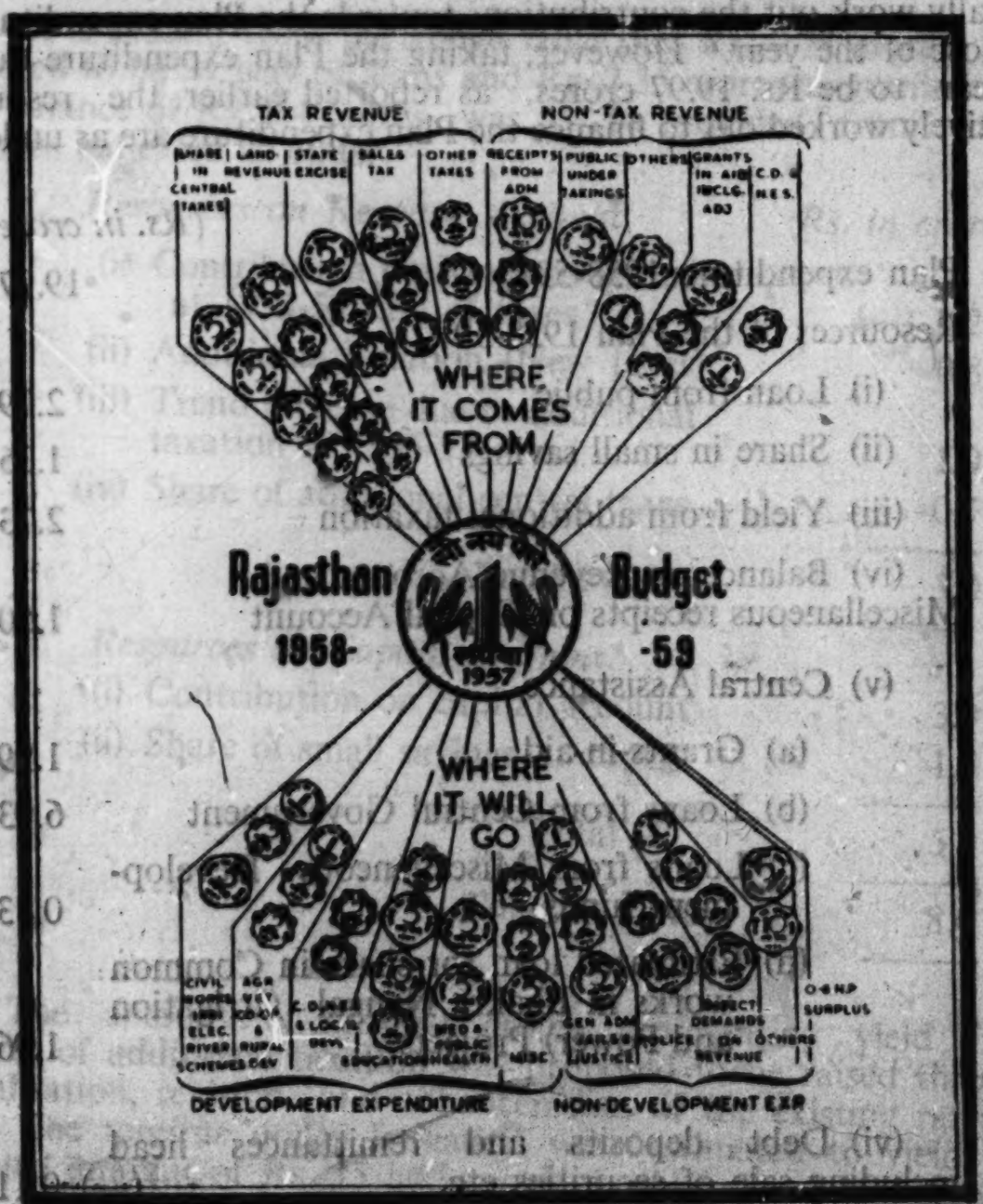
I. Resources on Revenue Account.	*Rs. in crores.*
(i) Contribution on Revenue Account at 1955-56 rate of taxes	(—) 0.2
(ii) Additional taxation (New taxes)	0.8
(iii) Trend increase due to additional taxation in 1956-57	1.9
(iv) Share of additional central taxes	0.5
Total I	3.0
II. Resources on Capital Account.	
(i) Contribution on capital account	3.9
(ii) Share of small savings	1.5
Total II	5.4
Total Resources	8.4

The amount of Rs. 0.80 crores representing yield from measures of additional taxation was proposed to be raised through rationalisation, revision and enhancement of the existing rates of taxes. The receipts under Irrigation were estimated to yield an additional amount of Rs. 15 lakhs, out of which Rs. 7 lakhs were

expected to be on account of increase in the existing irrigation rates charged on commercial crops by Re. 1.0 per acre and Rs. 8 lakhs on account of increase in receipts as a result of rationalisation of irrigation rates in different areas. The imposition of betterment levy in areas other than Bhakra was to yield an additional sum of Rs. 15 lakhs while Rs. 3 lakhs were to be realised through Entertainment tax. The increase in the rates of excise duties was likely to yield Rs. 15 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 32 lakhs was expected to be raised by revision in rates of sales tax on luxury goods and imposition of sales tax in case of certain new items besides increasing the rates of royalty in case of certain minerals. While these estimates are given to indicate the contribution of the State and the Centre to finance the State's Plan, in actual practice the separate budget for Plan resources is not proposed in the Annual Budget. In view of this it is difficult to finally work out the contributions towards the Plan expenditure at the close of the year. However, taking the Plan expenditure during the year to be Rs. 19.97 crores, as reported earlier, the resources tentatively worked out to finance the Plan expenditure are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores.)
Plan expenditure 1958-59	19.97
Resources of the Plan 1958-59	
(i) Loan from public	2.79
(ii) Share in small savings	1.35
(iii) Yield from additional taxation	2.73
(iv) Balance on Revenue Account and Miscellaneous receipts on Capital Account	1.50
(v) Central Assistance	
(a) Grants-in-aid	1.99
(b) Loans from Central Government	6.93
(c) Loans from Miscellaneous Development funds	0.83
(d) Estimated loan for share in Common works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation and Power) Projects	1.96
(vi) Debt deposits and remittances head including sale of securities etc.	(—) 0.11

Against an estimated State's share of Rs. 1.5 crores in small savings, the actuals are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1.35 crores. The State Government raised a public loan repayable in 1970 amounting to Rs. 2.50 crores which was readily over-subscribed and acquired up to Rs. 2.79 crores. Rs. 2.73 crores were raised from additional taxes. Grants-in-aid and loans from Central Government are to be of the order of Rs. 1.99 crores and Rs. 6.93 crores respectively. Besides these, loans from Miscellaneous Development Fund amount to Rs. 0.83 crores. The estimated loan for share in common works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation and Power) Project amounting to Rs. 1.96 crores has also been accounted for. The receipts on account of debt deposits and remittances head including sale of securities etc., amounts to Rs. (—) 0.11 crore.



The over-all budget estimates of the State for the year 1958-59, provided for revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 33.94 crores. The realisations for the year 1958-59, however, indicate that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 33.43 crores only. These details indicated that Rajasthan's share in Central taxes was Rs. 9.03 crores, which was shared by Union Excise Duties, Income-tax, Estate Duty, taxes on railway fares and Grants-in-aid under Act 275 of the Constitution, Rs. 2.47 crores, Rs. 3.10 crores, Rs. 0.08 crores, Rs. 0.74 crores, and Rs. 2.64 crores respectively. The State tax revenue yielded Rs. 16.19 crores out of which Rs. 7.04 crores were from land revenue including agricultural Income Tax, Rs. 3.84 crores from State Excise Duties, Rs. 0.87 crores from Stamps, Rs. 0.11 crores from Registrations, Rs. 0.86 crores from taxes on motor vehicles, Rs. 3.27 crores from sales tax and Rs. 0.20 crores from other taxes and duties.

CHAPTER III

OVER-ALL PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

The outlay for the third year of the Second Five Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 2001.60 lakhs after discussions by the officers of the State Government with those in the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries. The outlay so earmarked fell short of the allotment proposed for the Second year programme by about Rs. 1.42 crores though ordinarily the outlay during the third year should have been larger in view of the fact that the rate of expenditure becomes larger on the project included in the Plan period as the administrative arrangements are developed. But the outlay during the year was conditioned by the tight foreign exchange situation and the Central assistance made available to the State alongwith the progress made by each schemes in the first two years of the Second Plan. The State Government, however, provided in the State Budget certain schemes whose budget provision amounts to Rs. 657.01 lakhs and treated them outside the above Plan ceilings, to be adjusted in due course, against the Plan provision.

During the year under report, Rs. 1997.49 lakhs representing 99.30 percent of the year's allotment were spent. The expenditure incurred during this year registered an increase of 45.54 percent and 27.23 percent over the expenditure incurred during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, respectively when Rs. 1372.45 lakhs and Rs. 1569.94 lakhs respectively were spent. Thus, by the end of the year under report, Rs. 4939.88 lakhs or 46.92 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan allotment was spent. In recording the expenditure of Irrigation and Power sectors for the year under report a slight deviation from the practice in vogue during the previous two years has been made. During the previous year, the total budgeted Rajasthan's share was being taken to be the expenditure incurred on Common Works in Bhakra Project since the actual figures were not available. But during the year, arrangements were made to obtain the data on the expenditure incurred at various sites of the Common Works alongwith the percentage to the extent of which Rajasthan has to share the expenditure on Common Works at each site. Hence, during this year the expenditure on Common Works has been estimated on the said percentages and not on the basis of the entire budgetted allotment under this sector.

The quarterwise break-ups are not available for an expenditure amounting to Rs. 39.89 lakhs spent on buildings under Animal Husbandry, Community Development and National Extension Services sub-sectors and for administrative purposes at Ajmer, and Rs. 1.84 lakhs distributed to sheep breeders. Quarterwise details of expenditure are, therefore, available for Rs. 1955.76 lakhs. Out of this amount, Rs. 242.48 lakhs or 12.40 percent were spent during the first quarter, Rs. 429.37 lakhs or 21.95 percent during the second quarter, Rs. 304.61 lakhs or 15.58 percent during the third quarter, and Rs. 979.30 lakhs or 50.07 percent during the fourth quarter of the year. The bulk of expenditure i.e., 50.07 percent was incurred during the fourth quarter of the year under review. The second quarter of this year registered an increase of 77.07 percent over the first quarter, third quarter showed a decrease of 29.06 percent over the second quarter and the fourth quarter showed an increase of 221.49 percent over the third quarter. The progress of expenditure when viewed against the outlay envisaged for the year indicates that during the first quarter of the year 12.05 percent of the allotment were spent; 21.34 percent of the allotment during the second quarter, 15.14 percent during the third quarter, and 48.68 percent during the last quarter of the year.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1997.49 lakhs, Rs. 1320.72 lakhs or 66.12 percent were spent directly, Rs. 159.29 lakhs or 7.97 percent on grants and subsidies and Rs. 517.48 lakhs or 25.91 percent on advancing of loans. Again, of the total expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 524.43 lakhs or 26.25 percent were spent on revenue account, Rs. 955.58 lakhs or 47.84 percent on capital account and Rs. 517.48 lakhs or 25.91 percent on loans. Thus 89.25 percent of the allotment on revenue account, 108.00 percent of the provision of capital account and 95.96 percent of the provision on loans was utilised during the year under review. In order of precedence, the highest amount spent on capital account was on Irrigation sector followed by Roads, Social Services, Agriculture and Community Development, Miscellaneous and Industries & Mining sectors. Incidentally, bulk of the expenditure under the head "Direct expenditure" was incurred under the Irrigation sector where Rs. 570.71 lakhs or 43.21 percent of the total direct expenditure was incurred, Rs. 279.56 lakhs or 21.17 percent on Social Services, Rs. 203.90 lakhs or 15.44 percent on Agriculture and Community Development, Rs. 203.70 lakhs or 15.42 percent on Roads, Rs. 37.38 lakhs or 2.83 percent on Industries and Mining, Rs. 25.47 lakhs or 1.93 percent on the Miscellaneous sector. Details of allotment and expenditure on revenue, capital, loan, direct and grants and subsidies

are given in Tables 4 and 5 respectively in the Statistical Appendices Section of this report.

During the year, Rs. 474.02 lakhs or 119.76 percent of the allotment for the sector were spent on Agriculture and Community Development, Rs. 570.71 lakhs or 106.13 percent on Irrigation, Rs. 310.64 lakhs or 76.11 percent on Power, Rs. 60.98 lakhs or 86.71 percent on Industries and Mining, Rs. 203.70 lakhs or 127.31 percent on Roads, Rs. 349.47 lakhs or 84.83 percent on Social Services and Rs. 27.97 lakhs or 101.38 percent on Miscellaneous sector. Thus it is evident that the highest percentage of amount was spent on Roads followed by Agriculture and Community Development, Irrigation, Miscellaneous, Industries and Mining, Social Services and Power. Details of sectorwise allotment and expenditure are given in Table 3.

The expenditure incurred on Animal Husbandry, Forests and Soil Conservation, Fisheries, Community Development and National Extension Services, Irrigation, Roads and Tourism exceeded the provision made for these sectors during the year under review. This was made possible by the timely re-appropriation of funds from sectors where shortfalls were expected to the sectors where the spending capacity had gone up due to the increased tempo of development at the State level itself. This re-appropriation was made permissible by the Planning Commission during the year. Expenditure on Agriculture, Consolidation of holdings, Industries and Mining, Education, Medical and Public Health, Housing, Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare and Publicity ranged between 80 to 100 percent. Expenditure on Co-operation, Power and Statistics ranged between 60 to 80 percent. On Labour and labour welfare the expenditure was 54.20 percent while on Mandies it was 34.62 percent.

A comparative study of the expenditure incurred during 1957-58 and 1958-59 revealed that Miscellaneous sector registered an increase of 345.38 percent during the year over an expenditure during 1957-58. Next in order was Power sector registering an increase of 67.43 percent. It was higher by 44.04 percent in Agriculture & Community Development, by 37.78 percent in Roads, by 11.15 percent in Irrigation, and by 10.89 percent in Industries and Mining sectors. Among the sub-sectors, the highest percentage increase during the year over the previous year was in Tourism where the expenditure went up by four times. In Mandies and Publicity it increased by two times. It may, however, be added that the magnitude of total expenditure in these sub-sectors is small. As a matter of fact, expenditure incurred during the year under review was higher in almost all the sub-sectors as compared with the expenditure incurred during 1957-58. It was only in case of sub-sectors like Co-

operation, Fisheries, and Medical and Public Health that the expenditure during 1958-59 was less by 19.37 percent, 5.66 percent and 19.77 percent respectively when compared to the expenditure incurred during the preceding year.

The following table gives the priority pattern that was originally envisaged when the year's expenditure was formulated against the pattern which has emerged out of the actual expenditure incurred by the end of the year on Plan schemes:—

S. No	Sector	Percentage of allotment for 1958-59	Percentage of total expenditure for 1958-59
1.	Agriculture and Community Development.	19.68	23.73
2.	Irrigation.	26.73	28.57
3.	Power.	20.29	15.55
4.	Industries and Mining.	3.50	3.05
5.	Roads.	7.95	10.20
6.	Social Services.	20.48	17.50
7.	Miscellaneous.	1.37	1.40
	Total	100.00	100.00

From the above table it is quite evident that during this year, it was envisaged to give highest priority to Irrigation which was to be followed by Social Services, Power, Agriculture, and Community Development, Roads, Industries and Mining and Miscellaneous sectors. The sectors largely sustained priorities as envisaged in the allocation for the year under review with the exception that Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services got preferences over Power in the expenditure pattern. This was partly the result of the shortfalls in Power sector and partly due to the increased expenditure during 1958-59 was less by 19.37 percent, 5.66 percent due to the increased emphasis on Agriculture and Community Development sector which again but natural under the food crisis prevailng during the year under review.

This year too, as in previous years, the State Co-ordination Committees were meeting almost quarterly to review the progress of Plan schemes with a view to making effective comparison of progress and co-ordinating the development programmes undertaken by the different departments, discussing the difficulties and finding solutions

for expediting the implementation of the schemes. Local Advisory Committees continued to look after the implementation of various schemes such as labour welfare, Subsidised industrial housing, etc. At the district level, the District Development Committees and other organisations also met almost every month with a view to review the progress of the plan schemes, and to exchange views on crossing over the impediments, if any. The Co-ordination Committee on Public Co-operation constituted during the preceding year, to advise the State Government on Public participation, as well as the National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation, continued to function during the year. The State Planning Board met twice during the year to review the progress of plan schemes and to recommend ways and means for the speedy and smooth implementation thereof. Apart from these, the Evaluation Committees appointed earlier on Roads and Buildings and Merh-bandi, completed their work and presented their reports to the Government while such Committees on Agricultural production including Animal Husbandary and Co-operation; Education and Community Development Projects continued to function during the year under review. Three Working Groups which were set up to assess the requirements of Agriculture and other allied personnel, Medical and Health personnel and Engineering personnel submitted their reports to the State Government which were under consideration to formulate a suitable man-power policy.

With a view to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the village through people's own democratic and co-operative organisations the State Government decided to adopt the principle of democratic decentralisation in the district administration above the village level. This shall be a landmark in itself in the history of the State.

A Co-ordination Committee for village housing project scheme, a State Advisory Committee to implement the low income group housing scheme and a Committee to report on the permanent solution of drinking water problem in the desert and semi-desert areas in the State were constituted. Similarly, with a view to elicit people's participation in the execution of the Plan schemes and to raise public enthusiasm for the Plan in the Ajmer Region, a Committee of officials and non-officials was formed to advise the Government in the effective implementation of the Ajmer Plan. On the recommendations of the State Planning Board a Committee for the purposes of dovetailing the local plans into State and Central Plans and also for earmarking funds which could be given to block panchayats, was also set up during the year. In consonance with

the national policy, two Committees were constituted to examine the development of co-operative farming and industrial co-operatives in the State. Along with these, two Working Groups were also constituted to assess the demand and supply position of trained personnel in Education and Forest, Consolidation and Colonisation sectors and a Working Group was set up to assess the long-term potentialities of agriculture in the State.

Development is the process of utilising more and more effectively the resources of the community in furtherance of accepted ends. How well these resources are utilised will depend upon the time and labour that has been devoted to gather information and the data on resources and projects for purposes of policy formation. Realising this and since the Second Five Year Plan is coming to its close, it was thought essential that the task of planning should be taken in hand well in advance. The State Government, therefore, appointed Working Groups during the year under review, on the different sectors of development to work out detailed proposals on the basis of long-term planning for the period of the Third Plan. Not only this, a sub-committee of non-officials and representatives of trade and commerce was also set up to provide another assessment for the purpose. Another assessment was being made in the Plan-frame which was to be issued by the Planning Department. On the basis of these three assessments the State Government will finally formulate proposals for the Third Five Year Plan for transmission to the Planning Commission.

CHAPTER IV

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The successful implementation of the various schemes in all spheres of development pre-supposes the availability of adequate trained personnel. The experience of the First Five Year Plan has shown that shortage of technical and trained personnel can seriously handicap the efficient and speedy execution of the development programme. After the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, dearth of trained personnel is being quoted as a serious bottleneck—and it is feared that the shortage of trained personnel may handicap the achievements of tragets of employment and production laid down. The training programme, therefore, continued to receive special attention during the year under review. Against the Plan provision of Rs. 366.92 lakhs for training programmes, Rs. 83.26 lakhs were allotted for the year 1958-59. The details of allotment and expenditure for training programmes under the various sectors during the Second Five Year Plan period and 1958-59 are given below:—

Sector	Second Five Year Plan provision 1956-61	Allotment for 1958-59	Expenditure during 1958-59	Expenditure as percentage of allotment (1958-59)
1. Agriculture	48.57	13.54	12.15	89.73
2. Animal Husbandry	24.62	2.50	2.67	106.80
3. Forests and Soil conservation	9.16	2.52	2.48	98.41
4. Co-operation	11.34	1.44	0.82	56.94
5. Industries	59.74	9.00	6.67	74.11
6. Education	158.70	35.52	18.35	51.66
7. Medical and Public Health	24.10	9.68	3.55	36.67
8. Ayurvedic	9.03	1.01	1.17	115.84
9. Labour	21.66	8.05	3.34	41.49
TOTAL ..	366.92	83.26	51.20	61.49

In the Agriculture sector, the two agricultural colleges at Udaipur and Jobner continued to impart training in degree courses in Agriculture. In Udaipur College, 35 students graduated from this institution against the target of 30 during the year. Rs. 9.15 lakhs were incurred on this institution as against the allotment of Rs. 12.66 lakhs for the Plan period. The intake capacity of Jobner College was proposed to be increased to 80 students from 50 students. Besides these two major institutions, the two extension training centres at Kota and Erinpura Road with the capacity of 200 candidates each, Basic Agriculture schools at Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer and Deoli, with the annual capacity of 120 candidates each, and the Basic wings at Kota and Erinpura Road with the annual capacity of 60 candidates each, also continued to function during the year. These schools, wings and centres were renamed as the Gram Sevak Training centres from November, 1958. 318 Gram Sevaks were trained in these institutions during the year under review as against the target of 345 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 0.88 lakhs. One District Agricultural Officer was deputed for training in Soil Conservation at Dehra Dun, while another was sent to attend the UNESCO programme of Plant—Ecology during the year. A number of training camps were also organised to impart training to the staff on different problems of Soil conservation. A six months' training course was started from September 1958, at Durgapura Garden for training candidates under the Fruit Development scheme, and 34 candidates completed the training. Arrangements were also made to educate the cultivators in improved techniques of farming and on important crop diseases and their control measures during the Rabi Campaign. 515 training camps were organised in the block areas during the year and 25,700 farmer leaders were trained in the use of improved techniques of agricultural production.

In the Consolidation of Holdings sector 73 surveyor candidates were trained at the local training centres of Sumerpur and Bhadra. In the Animal Husbandry sector, the Rajasthan College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Bikaner continued to impart training to candidates for three years' degree course, 2 years' diploma course and six months stockmen's and compounders course. During the year under review, 6 candidates passed from the college with the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and 85 candidates passed the diploma course and stockmen and compounders training course. Rs. 2.67 lakhs were spent on training programme during the year as against an allotment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

In the Co-operative sector, Rs. 0.82 lakhs were spent on training programmes during the year as against an allotment of Rs. 1.44 lakhs and training was imparted to 179 candidates including 2 Assistant Registrars, 38 Inspectors, 2 Manager of Banks, 14 Manager of Marketing Societies and 123 Manager of large-sized societies as against the target of 320 persons to be trained during the year. Besides this, 6776 non-official members were also trained through 12 District Institutions co-ordinated by Rajasthan Co-operative Union. 2 Assistant Registrars were also deputed to Poona for short-term training conducted by the Reserve Bank of India.

The training programme in the Forest sector included training of Foresters, Forest guards, Rangers and officers. During the year under review 28 Foresters at Foresters' School, Alwar, 270 Forest Guards at Forest Guards schools at Jhalawar, Udaipur and Banswara, 3 Rangers at Northern Forest Rangers College at Dehradun and 2 officers at the Indian Forest College, Dehradun, were trained. The total expenditure incurred on these various training programmes amounted to Rs. 2.48 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 2.52 lakhs for the year. One Assistant Fisheries Development Officer was also sent to Bombay for advance training during this year.

To meet the paucity of trained personnel, the training programmes under the Community Development and National Extension Service sector continued to receive special attention under the Director of Training. During the year under review 318 Gram Sevaks and 14 Gram Sevikas received training in the five centres opened for the purpose. 517 training camps were organised in the Community Development and National Extension Service block areas to impart overall training to the progressive farmers in the improved techniques of farming and 25700 village leaders were trained therefrom. Besides 13 Block Development Officers, 9 Social Education Officers, 4 Industries Extension Officers, 4 Panchayat Extension Officers, 4 Co-operative Extension Officers, 6 Animal Husbandry Officers and 2 Agriculture Extension Officers were sent for training to the Orientation Training School, Udaipur. 29 Block Development Officers and 16 Social Education Officers were deputed to Nilokheri for training while 95 Industries Extension Officers also received training at various centres. In addition, 12 Social Education Organisers and 3 Lady Social Education Organisers were trained at the Social Education Organisation Training Centre Udaipur. One Lady Social Education Organiser was also receiving training at Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics imparted training to 12 Progress Assistants during the year.

The Irrigation and Power Departments in the State have no special arrangements for imparting training to the candidates and, therefore, had to depend for this entirely on the specialised institutions of the country. During the year under review, 2 officers from the Irrigation Department were sent to Bhakra for higher training in Dam Engineering and one officer to Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee. Under the Power Sector, 2 Assistant Engineers were sent for refresher courses to Roorkee for acquiring higher knowledge in the high tension lines which are to be laid down under Bhakra and Chambal Hydel Electric schemes.

The production-cum-training centres in the Industries sector continued to impart training to candidates in different trades and 504 candidates were under training at these centres during this year, and 436 artisan boys were trained. As against the allotment of Rs. 9.00 lakhs on the various production-cum-training centres, Rs. 6.67 lakhs were spent during the year.

Keeping in view the dearth of medical personnel the intake capacity of the Medical College was raised to 100 students during the year from 90 during the previous year. During the year under review, 31 candidates passed the M.B.B.S. (Final) Examination from this College. 272 Compounders at Kota, Alwar, Jodhpur and Udaipur; 146 Auxiliary Nurses and midwives at Udaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Alwar, Jodhpur and Bikaner and 55 dais at Sikar, Dholpur, Pratapgarh, Sambhar and Banswara were undergoing training at the end of the year. 30 candidates at Jaipur under the "Integration of Public Health" scheme and 33 auxiliary health workers at Jodhpur were also under training at the end of the year. As against the total allotment of Rs. 9.68 lakhs for the training programmes under Medical and Public Health sector, a sum of Rs. 3.55 lakhs or 36.67 percent of the allotment was incurred during the year. Rs. 0.87 lakhs, Rs. 1.08 lakhs, Rs. 0.21 lakhs, Rs. 0.45 lakhs and Rs. 0.94 lakhs were spent on the training of compounders, training of auxiliary nurses and midwives, integration scheme, auxiliary health workers scheme and medical college during the year against the allotment of Rs. 1.62 lakhs, Rs. 2.72 lakhs, Rs. 0.65 lakhs, Rs. 1.22 lakhs and Rs. 3.17 lakhs respectively. During this year too it was also experienced that the candidates were not forthcoming for training in requisite numbers at various stages and, therefore, the number of candidates trained in each centre was much short of the target achieved. In view of this, candidates were provided rent free accommodation and other amenities like stipends and other extra allowances.

In the Ayurvedic sector, training to candidates continued to be imparted at Udaipur and Jaipur Ayurvedic Colleges. 50 candidates were admitted for training in these institutions during the year under review. In addition, 100 compounders and nurses were also admitted for training. Research facilities in infantile paralysis and guineaworm diseases continued to be made available like the previous year at Udaipur Ayurvedic College. As against the allotment of Rs 1.01 lakhs for training and research under this sector, Rs. 1.17 lakhs were spent during the year.

With a view to provide necessary technical and trained personnel, the training programmes in the Education sector both for general and technical education were intensified during the year. 2217 teachers were trained in 27 Basic teachers' training centres while 60 teachers were imparted training in spinning and weaving, carpentry, leather work, tailoring, paper making, handicrafts etc. at Vidya Bhawan Training College, Udaipur. 20 candidates were sent to Konivilaspur for advanced training in crafts. 240 teachers were being imparted instructions for B. Ed. degree in the teachers training colleges at Bikaner, Ajmer, Sardarshar and Udaipur. Various conferences and seminars were also organised to impart short-term training to the teachers. Besides these training programmes for general education, M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, and Birla Engineering College at Pilani alongwith three polytechnics at Ajmer, Udaipur and Jodhpur continued to provide facilities for training in degree and diploma courses in mechanical and electrical, telecommunication and mining engineering during the year under review. Out of 598 candidates receiving technical education in these institutions for various diploma and certificate courses, 330 candidates came out to be successful during the year 1958-59. As against the allotment of Rs. 35.52 lakhs for the training programmes under Education sector, Rs. 18.35 lakhs or 51.66 percent of the allotment were spent. Rs. 2.31 lakhs were spent on the development of M.B.M. Engineering College as against an allotment of Rs. 3.34 lakhs, and Rs. 0.33 lakhs were spent on condensed overseer courses, Rs. 0.48 lakhs on additional intake capacity in M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, Rs. 4.58 lakhs on polytechnics and vocational training institutions, Rs. 5.37 lakhs on basic teachers training centres, Rs. 3.31 lakhs on short-course training, Rs. 1.57 lakhs on teachers training colleges at Bikaner, Ajmer, and Rs. 0.40 lakhs on awarding scholarships for technical education.

In the Labour sector, two training centres were opened during the year under review to further intensify the training in technical trades. Training for the adult teachers and lady supervisors working

in the Labour Welfare centres were also organised. Employment exchange officers were deputed for training to the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi. Rs. 3.34 lakhs were spent on training activities as against the allotment of Rs. 8.05 lakhs during the year.

In the Social Welfare sector, two officers were sent to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for one year's training in Tribal Welfare during this year. One week's training camp of the field staff was organised at Udai Niwas, Udaipur, where 79 Social Workers were imparted training. 792 candidates were trained at existing 9 centres in smithy, carpentary, handicrafts etc. 237 candidates received training in carpentary, smithy, pottery and handicrafts under the Centrally Sponsored schemes.

23 Inspectors and 12 Progress Assistants were imparted training in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, during the year.

Besides these specific training programmes, the training of the Administrative and Accounts Service personnel continued to be imparted at the Rajasthan Administrative Service Training School, Jodhpur. It was hoped that all these training programmes would be able to cope with the growing demand of the trained personnel in the years to come but to assess the man-power requirement and adequacy of the existing training institutions, the State Government constituted two more Working Groups, in addition to the three Working Groups set up in the previous year, to assess the demand and supply position of technical personnel in Education and, Forest, Colonisation and Consolidation sectors. The three Working Groups, one each on Agriculture, Engineering and Medical and Public Health, set up during the year 1957-58, presented their reports to the Government during the year under review which were under the consideration of the Government to formulate a suitable man power policy.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The continued rise in the price structure specially the food prices and the falling agricultural production during the crop year 1957-58 which demonstrated that the agricultural economy in the State was still dependent on the vagaries of the monsoons, necessitated the continued emphasis on the importance of agricultural production programmes. It was increasingly being realised that although for diversification of the economy and for providing increased employment opportunities, industrialisation has to be brought out as quickly as possible but the country cannot do so at the cost of giving a lesser priority to the programmes of agricultural production. Increased agricultural production was the rock on which the entire programmes of economic development were to be founded. Keeping this consideration in view the Community Projects Programme was being re-orientated towards giving greater emphasis to programmes of agricultural production. For the same purpose various campaigns like the Rabi Campaign were organised throughout the State and a decision was taken to introduce co-operative farming on a voluntary basis.

The sector covers the programmes of increasing agricultural production and rural development. It includes the activities relating to Agriculture, Consolidation of holdings, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries, Forestry, Co-operative movement and Community Development and National Extension Services. The Second Five Year Plan provides the total amount of Rs. 17.03 crores on these programmes. The allocation on Agriculture and Community Development covering all the above sectors during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 390.98 lakhs which was 23.25 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan allotment. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review on this sector was Rs. 473.39 lakhs which represents an excess of 19.70 percent over the year's allotment. This was 43.99 percent excess over the expenditure incurred during the preceding year. Thus, by the end of the year under review, in the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1035.05 lakhs has been incurred on these programmes. The allotment for the year 1959-60 has been placed at Rs. 498.48 lakhs. This would leave only an amount of Rs. 168.44 lakhs as balance out

of the total Second Five Year Plan provision which represents both the shortfalls incurred and the balance left for the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. It may be observed that the expenditure during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan on schemes relating to Community Development and National Extension Services has already exceeded the original five years' plan provision and each year due to intensification of the programmes expenditure has largely been in excess of the year's budgetary outlay.

The allocations envisaged within the sectors at the beginning of the year in the allocation and the actuals which actually emerged at the end of the year by expenditure is given in the following table:—

Programmes.	Priorities in 1958-59 on the basis of	
	Allocation	Expenditure
	Percentages	
1. Community Development.	47.10	56.23
2. Agriculture.	30.15	23.10
3. Forests.	8.44	7.40
4. Animal Husbandry.	5.78	6.13
5. Co-operation.	7. 5	4.59
6. Consolidation of holdings.	1.28	1.71
7. Fisheries.	0.20	0.21
Total	100.00	100.00

It transpires from the above table that within the sector, the original allocation envisaged first priority to be given to the Community Development and National Extension Services which claimed 47.10 percent of the allocation and this was followed by Agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Consolidation of holdings, and Fisheries. The actual expenditure indicates that the original priorities have been maintained although the relative importance has varied.

The details of cumulative expenditure incurred during the first three years of the Plan, the allotment for 1959-60 and the balance for

the last year together with the shortfalls for the first three years in the different sectors are given as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	Cumulative expenditure 1958-59	Allotment 1959-60	Balance of Second Five Year Plan
1.	Agriculture	214.35	139.96	75.07
2.	Consolidation of holdings	16.36	13.79	2.35
3.	Animal Husbandry	49.23	47.51	114.45
4.	Forests	74.71	47.00	60.29
5.	Co-operation	61.78	70.00	32.22
6.	Fisheries	2.10	3.00	3.90
7.	Community Development	617.12	177.22	—119.84
	TOTAL ..	1035.05	498.48	168.44

I. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture constitutes the backbone of Rajasthan's economy, not only because it constitutes the livelihood of the bulk of the people but also it contributes the most towards State Income. The various irrigation projects which are under construction in the State have largely been undertaken with a view to intensifying the agricultural production and reducing its dependence on the vagaries of the monsoon. The completion of three major irrigation projects, i.e., Bhakra-Nangal, the Chambal and the Rajasthan Canal, would not only transform the entire agricultural economy of the State but would contribute substantially to the food resources of the country as a whole. We are discussing elsewhere the progress of all these measures of bringing increased irrigation to intensify agricultural production. Here in this section we are confining our attention to the schemes dealing with both the intensive and extensive cultivation of foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds etc. The schemes include contribute substantially to the food resources of the country as a provision of loans for water lifting equipments like pumping sets and persian wheels, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, and fertilisers, Plant protection measures, intensification of research with ultimate application towards increased agricultural production, collection of agricultural statistics and provision of training institutions to meet the demands of agricultural technical personnel both to administer the various schemes as well as to act as field workers guiding the Second Five Year Plan.

Out of the 44 schemes provided for execution under the Plan, 40 schemes functioned during the year, as against 35 schemes in the preceding year. The total allocation of the sector for 1958-59 was Rs. 117.81 lakhs, which represented 26.81 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision and was 8.94 percent more than the previous year's allocation. The allocation for the schemes in operation was Rs. 115.21 lakhs. 12 new schemes with an allocation of Rs. 11.94 lakhs were taken up for execution during the year under review, out of which only 8 schemes were in operation at a cost of Rs. 6.26 lakhs. Besides, three of the schemes operated during the preceding year were dropped during the year.

The total expenditure incurred on agricultural schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 110.92 lakhs or 94.15 percent of the year's allocation, which was 55.81 percent more than the expenditure for the preceding year. The quarterwise break-up of the amount spent during the year for the first, second, third and fourth quarters was 5.20 percent, 8.38 percent, 12.02 percent and 74.40 percent respectively. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred in the last quarter which was due to expenditure on loans mostly given in that quarter. Though the financial achievements were satisfactory during the year, yet shortfalls occurred in a few schemes particularly in schemes of research. These shortfalls are attributed to shortage of staff and difficulty in purchase of equipment. The details of expenditure and achievements under the schemes are as follows:—

(1) *Minor Irrigation:*—Minor irrigation includes a variety of works such as construction of percolation wells, repairs to old wells, construction of tube-wells, construction of tanks etc. The total allocation for the year was Rs. 28.00 lakhs, distributed as Rs. 15.00 lakhs on construction of wells, Rs. 2.00 lakhs on deepening of wells, Rs. 7.00 lakhs on development of village tanks and Rs. 4.00 lakhs on boring of tube-wells. The total expenditure on these schemes amounted to Rs. 49.10 lakhs, which exceeded the allocation by 75.35 percent. To meet the growing demands of cultivators, an additional amount of Rs. 24.40 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of wells. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 37.09 lakhs were spent on advancing of loans for construction of wells, Rs. 2.00 lakhs for purchase of equipment for deepening of wells, Rs. 6.34 lakhs on development of village tanks, besides Rs. 4.74 lakhs for advancing of loans for water lifting equipment like pumping sets and persian wheels. Thus excluding the activity under the Community Development and National Extension Services programmes for minor irrigation works, the programmes resulted in the construction of 2,318 new wells, deepening of 6,380 wells, and development of 113 village tanks,

against the targets of construction of 1,200 new wells, deepening of 2,000 wells, and development of 140 village tanks. The repairing and disilting of the existing tanks was continued during the year to impound maximum rain water so as to raise the water level in surrounding wells.

(2) *Land Reclamation.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, Rs. 1.20 lakhs were spent on the scheme of land reclamation during the year. Out of this 84,000 acres of land was reclaimed against the target of 9,000 acres. Besides, 77,020 acres were protected under soil conservation through contour bunding and Medh-Bandi for which a special drive was launched in the State.

(3) *Production and Distribution of Improved Seeds, Compost, Manures and Fertilizers.*—Rs. 32.53 lakhs were allotted for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds during the year and Rs. 7.52 lakhs for distributing manures, fertilizers, and compost development and distribution. Against this allocation, Rs. 16.52 lakhs were spent for multiplication of improved seeds and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for distribution of improved seeds, Rs. 0.50 lakhs for distribution of phosphatic fertilisers, Rs. 2.54 lakhs for development of compost and Rs. 1.91 lakhs for development of local manurial resources including simple manurial trials. Against the target of starting 15 farms and 80 seeds stores, the land was acquired for 15 farms and 88 seed stores were constructed. By the end of the year the number of stores constructed was 174. A comprehensive programme for seed multiplication and distribution was drawn up for distribution of about 3.00 lakh maunds seeds to saturate about 20 lakh acres of land both through direct distribution and natural spread, but seed was distributed for 10.72 lakh acres against the target of 9.02 lakh acres, 7,025 tons of amonium sulphate, 902 tons of super phosphate and 8.33 lakh tons of compost was also distributed against the targets of 8,699 tons, 2,550 tons and 1.49 lakh tons, respectively. The scheme of development of local manurial resources was continued and under it green-manure was distributed for 53 thousand acres of land. Under the scheme of development of local manurial resources Rs. 2.10 lakhs out of Rs. 3.66 lakhs were kept for advancing of loans to the panchayats for purchase of bullocks, carts and other transport equipment, against which loan was advanced to the extent of Rs. 0.89 lakhs. The expenditure on staff under the scheme was Rs. 1.02 lakhs. In addition to the distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers, as mentioned above, Urea, Ammonium nitrate, calcium amonium nitrate were also distributed. The sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs which was provided for subsidy on transportation of phosphatic fertilisers, was completely utilised.

(4) *Plant Protection.*—With the increasing scarcity of foodgrains and agricultural production, more and more measures to

avoid waste on the field and storage had been adopted. Besides providing for measures to increase the production of agriculture directly, protection measures to prevent destruction of crops from pests and diseases continued to be carried out in the State during the year. Rs. 5.24 lakhs were provided for Plant Protection and Weed control against which Rs. 5.03 lakhs were spent. The achievements under these schemes exceeded the targets. Pests and diseases were controlled over 6.57 lakh acres against a target of 4.89 lakh acres. 4.18 lakh fruit trees were protected against a target of protecting of 60 thousand trees and 1.98 lakh maunds of seed was treated against store pests against a target of 60,000 maunds. Besides, Rs. 0.02 lakhs were spent on the identification and control of citrus diseases against the target of Rs. 0.05 lakhs.

(5) *Sugarcane, Cotton and Fruit Development.*—The schemes relate to the development of sugarcane and extension of cotton through distribution of improved seeds, intensive manuring, improved agricultural practices and protection of crops. Rs. 1.84 lakhs was allotted for sugarcane development against which Rs. 0.95 lakhs were spent and Rs. 1.42 lakhs were provided for cotton extension of which Rs. 1.08 lakhs were spent. As the result of these, 63,280 maunds of improved seeds of sugarcane and 15,684 maunds of improved seeds for cotton were distributed, against the targets of 50,000 maunds and 1,56,484 maunds of seeds for sugarcane and cotton respectively. As the result of improved agricultural practices provision of improved seeds, plant protection measures etc., 4.13 lakh acres of land was brought under cotton cultivation and it is expected to increase gross production by 54,000 bales. For the scheme of fruit develoment Rs 3.64 lakhs were allotted during the year while Rs 4.23 lakhs were spent. This excess expenditure was incurred by re-appropriating funds from other schemes under the sector. Two nurseries were established at Mount Abu and Jodhpur and loans were advanced to gardeners for new orchards. In addition to this, a scheme to impart six months' training to gardeners was taken up and 34 candidates obtained training during the year.

(6) *Agricultural Information, Statistics and Research.*—On schemes of Agricultural Information Rs. 0.90 lakhs were incurred against the allocation of Rs. 1.02 lakhs for the year. Rs. 9.19 lakhs were provided for schemes relating to agricultural statistics, research and experiment, out of which Rs. 3.82 lakhs were spent during the year. The shortfalls in expenditure was mainly due to the non-operation of the five schemes and the non-availability of technical staff and equipment. This year 8 new schemes of research and experiments were to be taken up, namely establishment of

agronomical section, survey of crop diseases, simple fertiliser trials, model agronomical trials, survey of additional agricultural implements, schemes of reclamation of saline and alkaline soil, dates palm and citrus research and trials of imported and improved implements, having an allocation of Rs. 3.44 lakhs. Under these schemes the research and experiment works regarding improvement of seeds, control of pests and diseases and related activities were continued but for the reasons stated elsewhere in this report, work on only four schemes, namely, survey of additional agricultural implements, reclamation of saline and alkaline soils, dates palm and citrus research and trials of imported and improved implements, could be taken up during the year. Six research sections dealing with agricultural botany, agricultural chemistry, Plant Pathology, Entomology and Statistics and Agronomy continued to function during the year under review. The Botany section continued research relating to crop improvement so as to evolve high yielding and disease resistant varieties of crops with quality grains. The Chemistry section conducted experiments to find out the optimum doses of fertiliser and manures for various crops and under varied soil and climatic conditions. Soil and water samples were analysed. Soil surveys at Jaipur, Tonk and Ajmer were undertaken. The Statistical Section, besides conducting crop cutting surveys in the food crops, extended to all crops and continued to prepare designs for the experiments of various research sections, as well as analyse the data of experiments. In addition, the section also provided data on the progress of schemes under the Agriculture sector. Against the provision of Rs. 0.96 lakhs for the schemes, Rs. 0.64 lakhs were spent during the year.

(7) *Agricultural education.*—Four schemes under Agricultural Education viz., Agriculture College, Udaipur, construction of hostel building for the S.K.N. College, Jobner, and the two schemes for the Gram Sevak Extension Training, continued to operate during the year. Against the allotment of Rs. 12.66 lakhs for Agriculture College, Udaipur, Rs. 9.15 lakhs were spent during 1958-59. 35 candidates graduated from the college during the year. The construction work of Hostel Building at Jobner was taken up during the year and Rs. 0.11 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The schemes of extension training centres and Basic Agricultural Schools were renamed as the Gram Sevak Training Centres and Village Level Workers Youth activities and refresher course from November 1, 1958 and Rs. 0.38 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakhs respectively were provided for these schemes against which Rs. 2.89 lakhs and Rs. 0.11 lakhs respectively were incurred. 318 Gram Sevaks were trained during the year against the target of 345.

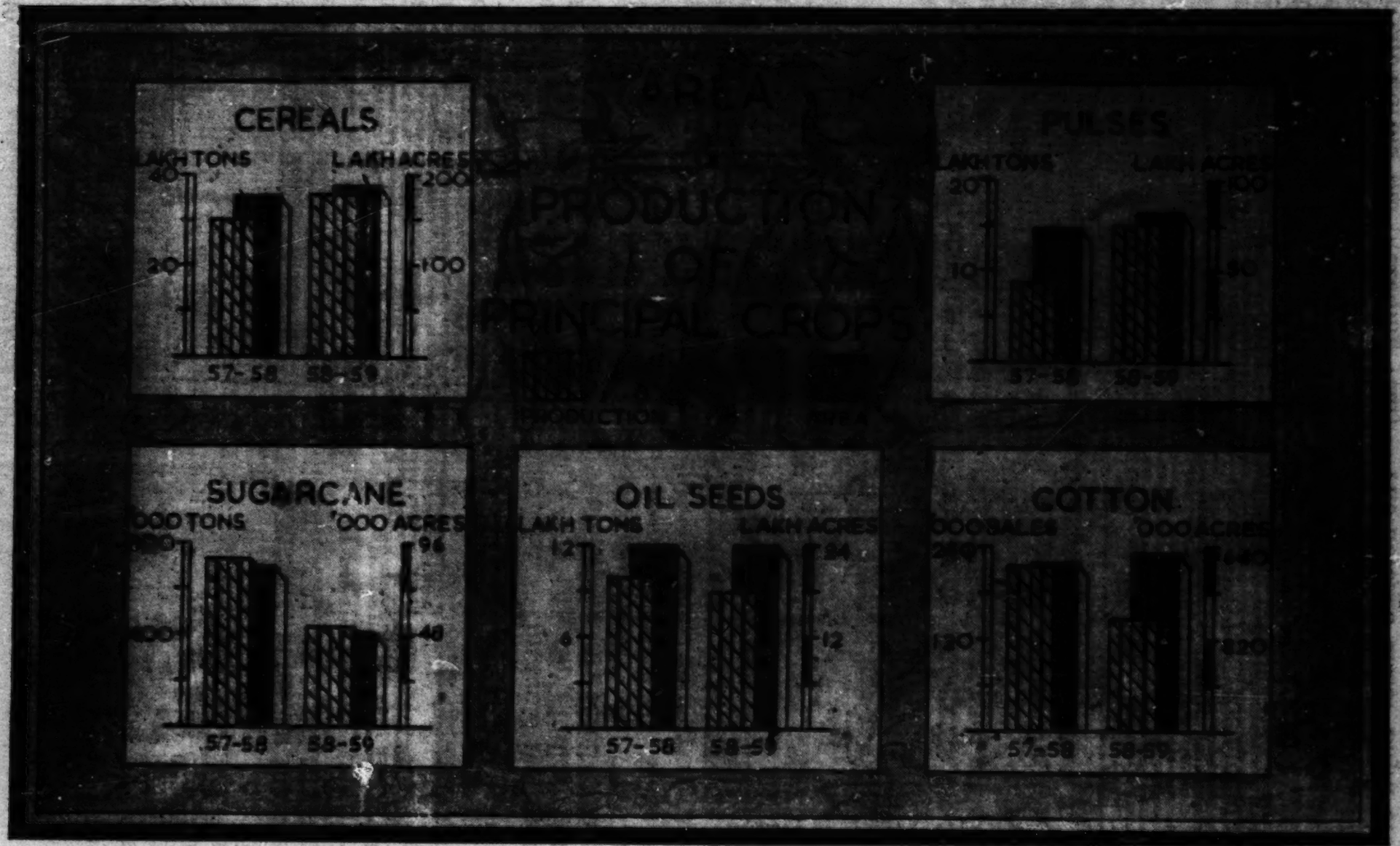
(8) *Agricultural Marketing.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 0.44 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs was spent during the year. Surveys of 24 markets were conducted to collect data for marketable surplus, market arrivals, exports and production potentials etc. The final draft of Agriculture Production Market Bill was prepared and submitted to the State Government. During the year a new scheme of "Integrated Marketing Intellegence" was also taken up for the purpose of reporting prices, market arrivals, exports etc.

Under this scheme Rs. 0.80 lakhs and Rs. 0.44 lakhs were earmarked for regulated markets and market news service respectively, out of which Rs. 0.71 lakhs and Rs. 0.25 lakhs respectively were spent during the year. Since the budget allocation of Rs. 0.80 lakhs was transferred to the Co-operative sector, and, therefore, Rs. 0.71 lakhs spent on this has been excluded from the total expenditure for the sector.

With this vast spread of activities under this sector organisational set-up of the department was further strengthened by adding a Joint Director for Agricultural Research and an Assistant Director for Administration. The Agricultural Extension Officers were provided to the new development blocks as and when needed, and this raised the strength of such officers to 110 during the year. The Block Advisory Committee and Development Committees helped in eliciting public co-operation and effecting co-ordination in the proper execution of various schemes. Besides this, non-official agencies like Bharat Sevak Samaj and Farmers' Forum were utilised to obtain further public co-operation for the agricultural programme. Rabi and Kharif campaigns were also launched during the year to accelerate agricultural production, and the Panchayats, Co-operative and Vikas Mandals etc., were associated in these campaigns.

Agricultural Production Potential

The Second Five Year Plan envisages that the implementation of the various schemes discussed above, will result in the creation of production potential of various commodities. Targets of production potential to be achieved in each year of the Second Five Year Plan have been laid down. It was planned to create a potential for producing 2.21 lakh tons of foodgrains; 1.27 lakh tons of sugarcane (gur), 0.30 lakh bales of cotton during the year 1958-59 against which the tentative figures of achievements were 2.11 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.27 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.54 lakh bales of cotton. Under Oil-seeds Development Scheme, though it was taken up during the year, substantial progress could not be achieved.


AREA
PRODUCTION
OF
PRINCIPAL CROPS
CEREALS
LAKH TONS
LAKH ACRES
40
20
200
100
57-58
58-59
PULSES
LAKH TONS
LAKH ACRES
20
10
57-58
58-59
SUGARCANE
'000 TONS
'000 ACRES
96
48
57-58
58-59
OIL SEEDS
LAKH TONS
LAKH ACRES
12
6
24
12
57-58
58-59
COTTON
'000 BALES
'000 ACRES
240
120
57-58
58-59

Land Utilisation.

The land utilization statistics for the year ending June, 1957 indicate that out of the total geographical area of 84,450 thousand acres, 4.21 percent was under forests, 17.66 percent was not available for cultivation, 25.44 percent was uncultivated land excluding current fallows, 17.28 percent was under fallow land and 35.41 percent under net area sown. The percentages of the total geographical area of 84,450 thousand acres in the same serial order for the preceding year were 4.21, 17.56, 25.61, 16.27 and 36.35. The total cropped area during the year was 37.87 percent of the total area as against 40.12 percent of the preceding year. The total area sown more than once was 6.94 percent of the net area sown against 10.35 percent of the net area sown in the preceding year.

The net irrigated area during the year increased by 2.35 percent as compared with the previous year. The tentative figures for the year 1957-58 regarding the sources of irrigation indicate that of the total area irrigated, 21.78 percent was irrigated through canals, 13.58 percent through tanks, 63.38 percent through wells and the remaining 1.26 percent through other sources as of tube-wells etc. The irrigation through these sources during the preceding year in the same serial order was 19.77 percent, 13.41 percent, 64.13 percent and 2.69 percent. The area irrigated through canals had increased by 10.27 percent when compared to preceding year. while the area irrigated through wells and other sources had decreased.

Acreage and Production.

The production of almost all the crops particularly of cereals was higher during the year when compared with the preceding year. This increase in production was partly due to the increase in the area under crops and partly due to the campaigns like the Kharif and Rabi campaigns launched by the State Government with a view to accelerate the agricultural production in the State. Nevertheless, the production was not as high as it was expected mainly due to the unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing at the sowing or growing time of certain important crops. Erratic monsoons, had also given a setback in case of a few crops.

According to the final estimates for the year 1958-59, as compared to the revised estimates for the year 1957-58, the area under the crops increased by 7.14 percent while production excluding cotton, increased by 8.85 percent. Though the area under cereals had decreased during the year yet the production increased which constituted 60.46 percent of the total production, as against 55.85 percent during the preceding year. The acreage under Bajra crop,

during the year 1958-59 was the highest amongst the preceding six years. Production of Bajra was 972 thousand tons which was the peak production of the preceding 6 years except for the year 1953-54. The average food production of pulses also increased during the year as compared to the preceding year, which was 26.99 percent and 24.97 percent of the total cropped area and the total agricultural crop production respectively. The production of other crops namely Sugarcane, Dry Chillies, Potato and Ginger crops registered a decrease in consonance with the decrease in their area as compared to the previous year. The production of oil seeds, specially of groundnut, fell substantially during the year under review. The increase in production of tobacco was in proportion to the increase in area under the crop, while in case of cotton, though the area increased during the year, the production of the crop decreased by 31.02 percent as compared to the preceding year. The detailed information about the acreage and production of crops in Rajasthan is given in Table 12 and 13 in the appendices to the report.

II. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The scheme for the consolidation of holdings was put into operation for the first time during the year 1956-57 and ground for actual field operations started during the year 1957-58. During the year under review 73 Surveyors were imparted training at the local training centres of Sumerpur and Bhadra. Out of the total Plan allotment of Rs. 32.50 lakhs, Rs. 5.00 lakhs or 15.63 percent was allotted for the year 1958-59, excluding Rs. 5.00 lakhs provided by the Central Government and not included in the State Plan and against the total, Rs. 8.09 lakhs or 80.90 percent of the total allocation was spent during the year under review. The expenditure was more than 28.62 percent of the previous year's expenditure. By the end of year under review 2.70 lakh acres of land were consolidated in the districts of Jaipur, Ganganagar and Pali against the target of consolidating 2 lakh acres. While the progross has been encouraging the handicaps in the implementation of the scheme are lack of availability of systematic records and the conservatism of the rural masses together with their sentimental attachments to their hereditory lands.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The bovine population in Rajasthan constitutes 10.6 percent of that of India and is an important asset of the State. With a view to preserve and improve both qualitatively and quantitatively the cattle wealth, various schemes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan for Veterinary and Animal Husbandry. Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 211.19 lakhs, Rs. 27.60 lakhs or 13.07 percent

were earmarked for the year 1958-59. The expenditure incurred on these schemes amounted to Rs. 30.65 lakhs or 111.05 percent of the total outlay. This was more than double than that of the preceding year when a sum of Rs. 12.82 lakhs only was spent. All the 20 schemes provided for execution during the year 1958-59 were taken up and the targets fixed under each scheme were almost fully achieved. The details of physical targets and achievements under major groups of schemes are given below:—

(1) *Cattle Improvement Schemes.*—This scheme provides for the setting up of key village centres, development of gaushalas, opening of gosadans, purchase and distribution of calves, bull premium scheme and organisation of cattle shows. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 4.49 lakhs for these schemes during the year under review, Rs. 4.97 lakhs were spent. Under key village scheme one rural and one urban artificial insemination centre and 6 key village centres were opened. As many as 7 gaushalas were developed during this year raising the number of gaushalas in the State to 21 by the end of the year. One gosadan, which was opened during 1957-58, was maintained. Two cattle shows were organised against the target of one.

During the year, shortfall was noticed under the schemes.— Purchase and subsidy to calves and bull premium scheme where 25 calves were selected for being subsidized against the target of 50 due to the fact that some of the calves selected previously were sold by the breeders and some died. No bull was selected for granting premium, though the target was for 100.

(2) *Dairy and Milk Supply.*—Priority needs to be given for arranging supply of milk to large towns in the State so that the urban population is assured of good quality of milk at reasonable rates. Survey of milk pockets was conducted in Alwar and Jodhpur districts. A Co-operative Milk Union is likely to be set up in Jaipur shortly.

(3) *Poultry Development.*—The value of poultry as a subsidiary industry has long been recognised but poultry development in the State has taken place at a relatively slow pace. Three poultry extension centres at Kekri, Deoli and Kota were opened during the year thus raising the number of centres in the State to 10. A sum of Rs. 0.92 lakhs against the allotment of Rs. 1.96 lakhs was spent on this scheme during 1958-59.

(4) *Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The five schemes included under this group were Mobile veterinary dispensaries Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hosptials, Rinderpest

eradication scheme, Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and Mass Immunisation of cattle. The scheme of Mass Immunisation of cattle was not provided for during the year. Of the allotment of Rs. 5.91 lakhs for rest of the four schemes, Rs. 6.67 lakhs were incurred during the year. 26 dispensaries were converted into hospitals and the target was fully achieved. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year to meet the growing demand for such facilities. Three Mobile units also functioned during the year. As many as 3,69,715 inoculations were performed to eradicate the disease of rinderpest.

(5) *Camel Improvement.*—Against a provision of Rs. 0.29 lakhs, sum of Rs. 0.26 lakhs was spent on this scheme by way of providing subsidy for maintenance of camels selected during last year.

(6) *Sheep and Wool Development.*—Rajasthan contributes nearly 33 percent of the total production of wool in India and produces the finest carpet wool in the world. During the year under review expenditure of Rs. 2.65 lakhs was incurred on Sheep and Wool Development scheme against an allotment of Rs. 6.56 lakhs. Five Sheep and Wool Extension centres were opened and 34 candidates were trained during the year at Sheep and Wool Training School. 10 Wool Grading and Marketing Centres and 3 Sheep Breeding Farms continued to function this year also.

(7) *Veterinary Education and Training.*—Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 2.67 lakhs was spent against the allotment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs provided for the Veterinary College. To meet the shortage of trained personnel in the State, the two years' short-term course in Veterinary Science at the Rajasthan College of Veterinary Science, Bikaner, was continued in addition to the regular training course, and 85 candidates were trained in the college. Besides, the work on the construction of Veterinary Dairy Building, Model poultry farm, hostel building etc. was carried out. 33 pedigree animals under Dairy scheme and 200 birds under Poultry scheme were also purchased. Efforts to seek the public co-operation and to tap the resources in schemes like Bull premium, Purchase and subsidy to calves, Camel Improvement, Gaushala development, Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders were also made during the year.

IV. CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative Movement in the State, like the rest of the country, envisages to provide credit facilities for the various activities

around the economic life of the agriculturists. It provides credit for purchase of various materials like seeds, fertilisers, implements etc., by the Second Five Year Plan, arranges for marketing and warehousing of the produce on a co-operative basis with a view increasingly to avoid middle men and bringing the profits directly to the producer and consumers and bringing together the cultivators through co-operative farming.

The schemes under Co-operative sector mainly provided for subsidy and loans for the various types of societies for share capital, training and recruitment of the staff, construction of godowns, creation of funds etc. These schemes are largely based on an All-India pattern which itself has emerged largely out of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. During the year under review with the decision to intensify the Co-operative Movement on the basis of the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee, duly ractified by the Planning Commission and the Government of India the organisation was considerably strengthened by the appointment of 1 Deputy Registrar, 3 Assistant Registrars and nearly 86 persons on the inspection side.

Out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 164 lakhs, Rs. 27.56 lakhs i.e., 16.80 percent of the total Plan was provided for the year under report and out of this Rs. 21.77 lakhs or 78.99 percent of the year's outlay was incurred during the year but this was 19.37 percent less than the expenditure spent during the preceding year. Out of the 14 schemes provided for during the year, 2 schemes namely Co-operative Research and Experiments, Apex Marketing Society, could not be taken up. The progress of the remaining schemes is given as under:—

(1) *Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Institutions.*— The scheme provided for share capital contribution to 7 large-sized credit societies with a view to strengthen their financial structure. Due to the non-availability of sanction from the Reserve Bank of India the share capital contribution could not be made to the remaining societies. A provisional sanction, however, was granted by the Reserve Bank of India and contribution of share capital for 54 societies is likely to be drawn by 30th June, 1959. The share capital contribution could not be made available to the Central Co-operative Banks as these were un-registered before the submission of the loan application to the Reserve Bank of India. The entire contribution of Rs. 1.96 lakhs of share capital against an allocation of Rs. 12.95 lakhs was received from the Reserve Bank of India as a loan to the State Government.

(2) *Construction of godowns for Large-sized Credit Societies.*—During the year under review the target of constructing 32 godowns for the large-sized credit societies was fully achieved. Against an allocation of Rs. 2.85 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 3.77 lakhs was incurred.

(3) *Subsidy for staff of Credit Institutions.*—In order to enable the co-operative credit institutions to have trained and qualified staff, provision of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was made for the grant of subsidy. Rs. 2.15 lakhs was advanced to the 65 new large-sized societies and 120 old large-sized societies and subsidy was also given to 2 new and 14 old Central Co-operative Banks.

(4) *Primary Marketing Societies.*—During the year under review, it was proposed to organise 10 marketing societies at the primary level and to contribute towards their share capital. The targets were achieved and share capital contribution was also made to all the societies. Subsidy for staff was also given to 10 new societies and 16 old societies. An amount of Rs. 3.73 lakhs was spent against an allocation of Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

(5) *Apex Marketing Society.*—With a view to co-ordinate the activities of the agricultural marketing societies at the primary level, an Apex Marketing Society was organised during the year 1957. It was proposed to grant a sum of Re. 0.06 lakh as subsidy during this year but the same could not be given as the society had not utilised even the amount of subsidy granted last year.

(6) *Creation of funds.*—To develop the non-credit activities under the Plan programme, a Co-operative Development Fund was created. During the year, the target of strengthening the fund by adding a further sum of Re. 0.10 lakh towards the Relief and Guarantee Fund was achieved.

(7) *Co-operative Farming.*—During the year 1958-59, there was a provision for grant of financial assistance to four farming societies but subsidy could not be given to two such societies. Rs. 0.08 lakhs were spent against an allocation of Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

(8) *Co-operative Training.*—Against the target of training 320 personnel only 179 personnel could be trained since adequate number of candidates could not be made available by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission in time. Rs. 0.82 lakhs were spent during the year under review.

(9) *Co-operative development below the district level.*—During the year the target of organising 1,000 small-sized societies and to revitalise 200 such societies was also achieved. Rs. 0.71 lakhs were spent against an allocation of Rs. 0.67 lakhs.

(10) *Education of non-officials.*—During the year under review this scheme was to be extended to 7 more districts which, of course, was achieved. Rs. 0.51 lakhs were spent against an allocation of Rs. 0.87 lakhs.

(11) *Agricultural marketing.*—This scheme was operated by the Agriculture Department, Rs. 0.71 lakhs were spent against an allocation of Rs. 0.80 lakhs.

As a result of all these activities, the co-operative movement had been gaining strength. By the close of the year ending March, 1959, the number of co-operative societies had increased to 11879 with a membership of 556851 from 10152 co-operative societies with a membership of 430679 at the end of March, 1958, indicating an increase of 17.01 percent and 29.30 percent respectively. The detailed statistics of co-operative movement as on 30th June, 1958, alongwith their comparison with previous years are available in Table 17.

V. FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION.

Forests form an important source of national wealth and need preservation. Forests provide not only timber, fuel and fodder and other raw material for some of the important industries but also serve as a means of conserving soil and water resources. In order, therefore, to develop the forest resources of the State and to check soil erosion, a provision of Rs. 182.00 lakhs was made in the State's Second Five Year Plan. Out of this total allocation, Rs. 33.00 lakhs were earmarked for the year under review representing 18.13 percent of the total Plan provision. The provision during the year under review was higher by 15.10 percent than the allotment made during the previous year. Against this allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 35.06 lakhs was incurred representing an excess of 6.24 percent of the year's allotment. The progress of expenditure and physical achievements under the broad categories of schemes is given below:—

(1) *Demarcation, Settlement and Forest Education and Research.*—The allotment of schemes dealing with demarcation and settlement, preparation of working plans, Forest education and research amounted to Rs. 8.55 lakhs against which Rs. 9.52 lakhs, representing an excess of 11.34 percent of the allotment, were spent. 28 Foresters, 270 forestguards, 3 rangers and 2 officers were trained

during the year. An area of 2766.16 sq. miles was demarcated and settled against the target of 2,000 sq. miles. The silvicultural research organised during the previous years continued during the year under report and working plans were carried out in 8 divisions in fulfilment of the year's target.

(2) *Development of forestry through afforestation, plantation and rehabilitation.*—With a view to develop forestry, Rs. 12.94 lakhs were provided during the year—Rs. 5.45 lakhs for afforestation, Rs. 0.95 lakhs for industrial plantations, Rs. 4.48 lakhs for commercial plantations, Rs. 0.54 lakhs for rehabilitation of jagir and Rs 1.52 lakhs for existing forests. As against an allotment of Rs. 12.94 lakhs, Rs. 14.64 lakhs or an excess of 13.13 percent of the year's allotment were spent. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 14.64 lakhs, Rs. 5.64 lakhs were spent on afforestation, Rs. 4.58 lakhs on commercial plantations, Rs. 2.37 lakhs on industrial plantations, Rs. 0.54 lakhs on rehabilitation of jagir forests and Rs. 1.51 lakhs on rehabilitation of existing forests. Commercial plantations in 1,250 acres and industrial plantations in 900 acres were carried out against the targets of 1,250 and 1,000 acres respectively. Jagir forests were rehabilitated in an area of 1,800 acres out of which 1,450 acres were rehabilitated through cultural operation and 350 acres through restocking. Similarly, existing forests to the extent of 5,450 acres were rehabilitated both through restocking and cultural operations.

(3) *Soil Conservation and other forest development.*—Under this category Rs. 0.51 lakhs for creation of paddocks for rotational grazing, Rs. 1.39 lakhs for development of national park and games sanctuaries, Rs. 0.20 lakhs for nursaries, Rs. 1.41 lakhs for communications and buildings and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for soil conservation were allotted. Thus, in all, Rs. 11.51 lakhs were provided. Against this allotment, Rs. 10.90 lakhs or 94.70 percent were spent. As a result of activities under these various schemes. 3 nursaries were being maintained, 144 miles of kutcha roads and 17 forest buildings were constructed. One national park and seven game sanctuaries were being maintained and soil conservation measures to an extent of 1,725 acres in eroded and 1,489 acres in agricultural land were carried out. Apart from this, roadside plantations in an area of 5 miles and plantations in area of 300 acres of hilly areas were also carried out.

VI. FISHERIES.

The large number of artificial lakes and reservoirs in the State offer a fruitful ground for the development of fisheries. It was proposed to take up stocking operations, improve marketing methods,

improve the economic condition of fisheries through co-operatives and conduct research on pisciculture during the Second Five Year Plan period. The development programme of Fisheries was initiated in 1957-58 by setting up a separate organisation for administration of such schemes in the State. Since the technical personnel was not available in the initial stages, the progress was handicapped during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan period, therefore, steps were taken to make available trained personnel in order to give filip to the fishing industry.

In the Second Plan a total provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been provided to undertake development scheme for the promotion of fisheries in the State. Out of this total outlay, Rs. 0.80 lakhs or .09 percent were provided for the year 1958-59 against which a sum of Rs. 1 lakh or 25 percent more than the year's allotment was spent. The increased expenditure was due to the adjustment against Rs. 0.21 lakhs spent during 1957-58 on purchase of trucks, made by the Accountant-General against the budget of 1958-59. This apart, the expenditure during 1958-59 stood almost cent percent as compared to the allotment for the year 1958-59. The expenditure incurred during 1958-59 was, of course, less than the last year when Rs. 1.06 lakhs were spent. This shortfall is mainly attributed to lack of trained personnel for the implementation of the scheme.

During this year, 30,000 acres of water area was surveyed for the fisheries development by the Block Development Officers and about 33,000 acres by the staff of the Fisheries Development section. Two fishermen's co-operative societies were started at Jaipur and Bharatpur and 170 fishermen were benefited by them. A research laboratory building was also constructed at Udaipur during the year under report and the various kinds of fishes i.e., about 41 species were also identified there. 1,000 mirror carp were stocked in Maotha at Amber. In all, 14.27 lakhs of seedlings were stocked in waters in the State. One nursery against the target of five nurseries was also established. The rivers Mahi, Som, Kagdar, Banas, Dai, Kalakho, Khari and Mahi in Udaipur and Ajmer Divisions as well as Jawai Dam, Motisagar Lake and Mozamabad Bund were selected for stocking of fishes during the year under review. It is hoped that the implementation of development programme under the sector will get momentum during the ensuing year with the availability of adequate trained staff and the introduction of new methods of scientific fishing.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

The Community Development programme and National Extension Services envisages an integrated development of the village

community on all sides, economic, social and cultural; and covers all aspects of socio-economic development in the rural areas such as Agriculture, and Animal Husbandry Extension, Irrigation, Reclamation, Communications, Health and Rural Sanitation, Education, Social Education, Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries and Housing. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Study Team for the Community Development and National Extension Services Programme (popularly known as the Mehta Team) the distinction between the National Extension Service and Community Development phases of a development block has ceased to exist during the year 1958-59. Instead a continued phase of intensive development in each block, extending over a period of five years, with a total provision of Rs. 12 lakhs, has been adopted. This phase has been designated Stage I and is to be followed by a post-intensive phase over a period of five years with a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs, known as Stage II. Before the beginning of the intensive period, every new block is to pass through one year period of pre-extension in the field of agriculture.

The movement continued to make headway in the State and the achievements, in the physical and financial terms, exceeded the targets fixed for the year under review. The expenditure incurred during the year exceeded the allotment by about 45 percent. In accordance with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Study Team appointed by the Planning Commission, the State Government decided to introduce Democratic Decentralisation in the field of planning and implementation of development programmes from 2nd October, 1959, and measures are being taken to establish Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads all over the State. The institutions would be intimately associated with all kinds of development work and would provide a democratic base for rural welfare and development of administration. This decision is, undoubtedly, a landmark in itself.

During the year under report, people's agencies like Panchayats, Vikas Mandals, Co-operative Societies continued to be brought in the programme by making them more and more responsible for planning and execution of the development programmes in the blocks. Alongwith it, the official agency was also strengthened by the addition of one Zonal Development Officer and one Deputy Development Commissioner. Camps were held in connection with the Rabi Campaign, Merh-bandhi and of Gram Kakis which proved of great help to elicit fuller public participation.

During the year 1958-59, 20 new blocks were opened in fulfilment of the target. By the close of the year 122 blocks were functioning in the State. These included 12 Pre-extension Blocks, 59 First Stage Blocks, 20 Second Stage Blocks, and 31 Community Development Blocks. All these blocks covered an estimated rural population of 7.53 million and extended to an area of 59,368 sq. miles which represented 47.15 percent and 45.00 percent of the total population and area of the State respectively. These 122 blocks covered 18,308 villages out of a total of 31,704 existing in the State which represented 57.75 percent. The entire State will now be covered by 232 blocks by the end of the year 1963 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee.

During the year under report, out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 674.50 lakhs, Rs. 184.04 lakhs or 27.29 percent were allotted for this sector and this allotment was 1.34 percent more than the allotment for 1957-58. The total expenditure for 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 266.53 lakhs which exceeded the allotment by 44.82 percent. This enhanced expenditure was met by re-appropriating funds from the agricultural programmes. Of this total expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 22.98 lakhs or 8.62 percent, Rs. 43.99 lakhs or 16.50 percent, Rs. 41.28 lakhs or 15.49 percent, and Rs. 136.75 lakhs or 51.31 percent were spent during the four quarters ending June, September, December, 1958, and March, 1959. The quarterwise break-up of expenditure does not account for the expenditure incurred on buildings amounting to Rs. 21.53 lakhs. Details of expenditure and outlay under different items of the programme have been given in the Statement I. The physical targets and achievements have also been depicted in the Statement II and largely represent the physical outputs within the block areas and are not necessarily in all cases only the result of financial inputs out of the block fund.

Special attention to the training programme, to obviate the shortage of trained personnel for the successful implementation of the schemes under this sector, was continuously paid during the year 1958-59. Village level workers, Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas were trained in adequate numbers at various training centres. Untrained village level workers were replaced by the trained ones. The training to the Block Development Workers, Social Education Organisers, Co-operative Extension Officers and Industries Extension Officers was imparted during the year. One batch consisting of 12 Progress Assistants was trained at the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, while the second batch started its training on 30th March, 1959. Training to 318 Gram Sevaks, 14

Gram Sevikas, 41 Social Education Officers, 30 Co-operative Inspectors and 99 Industries Extension Officers was also imparted.

The people's participation in terms of money amounted to Rs. 134.47 lakhs as against Rs. 138.28 lakhs made during the preceding year. In order to elicit fuller participation of the non-official agencies and to use local resources, various drives like Shramdan fortnights, health fortnights, etc., were organised to focus the attention of the people to their own important problems.

CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION

The spiral of rising food prices and the continued imports of foodgrains during the year under review, further emphasised the need of intensifying production efforts, more specially in the matters of foodgrains. To ensure enhanced agricultural production it is essential to make our agriculture independent of the vagaries of monsoon which pre-supposes the extension of irrigation facilities to the remaining unirrigated sown area. In view of this the irrigation continued to receive concentrated attention during the year under review.

During the year 1958-59 few new medium and minor irrigation works were taken in hand alongwith the continuing works which were commenced largely under the First Five Year Plan. Bhakra and Chambal Projects, like previous years, were also under execution jointly with the Governments of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh respectively. In order to execute existing works as well as new works efficiently, the organisation was further strengthened by the creation of one Division and 4 sub-divisions for the programme to be implemented with the assistance of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Survey and Investigation Organisation was strengthened by the creation of one additional Survey Division with three sub-divisions. For Badgaon, Alnia, Narainsagar and West Banas projects 4 sub-divisions were also created during the year. In addition to this, an additional post of Technical Assistant to Superintending Enginees was also sanctioned for Bikaner Irrigation Circle.

Under Irrigation the allotment for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 537.73 lakhs or 19.11 percent of the total outlay earmarked for the Second Plan period. The allotment for the year under review was 7.33 percent less as compared to the allotment for the previous year and was 4.51 percent higher as compared to the estimated actual expenditure incurred during the year 1957-58. The total expenditure under Irrigation sector incurred during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 570.71 lakhs or 106.13 percent of the year's allotment. This

includes the estimated share of Rs. 122.90 lakhs for Common Works of Bhakra Nangal Project which has been calculated on the basis of 15.22, 19.06, 19.06 and 32.66 percent of the total expenditure incurred in Punjab (as fixed by the Ministry of Finance) on Bhakra Dam, Nangal Dam, Hydel Channel and Bhakra Canals respectively, on which Rajasthan is to share the expenditure.

Since the data of expenditure actually incurred on these schemes was not forthcoming from the concerned authorities, in the past the practice was to take into account the entire budget provision for the Common Works as expenditure incurred during the year. But now the figures of monthly expenditure incurred on the different schemes of Common Works alongwith the percentage of expenditure shareable by the Rajasthan Government are being received regularly from the Chief Accounts Officer of the Bhakra Control Board, the actual expenditure has been calculated on the basis of this available information, which comes to Rs. 122.90 lakhs. The total expenditure on Irrigation during 1958-59 was Rs. 570.54 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 513.47 lakhs incurred during the preceding year, if estimated on the basis of budget allotment for Common Works. The expenditure of Rs. 570.71 lakhs estimated on the basis of different proportions, exceeded the year's allotment by 6.13 percent and was also higher as compared to the expenditure incurred during the preceding year by 11.15 percent. If the expenditure incurred during the year is taken to be Rs. 570.54 lakhs, it exceeded the year's allotment by 6.10 percent and was more by 11.11 percent as compared to the expenditure incurred during the previous year. The cumulative expenditure for the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan so far reported amounts to Rs. 1645.30 lakhs. This represents 58.48 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision. A sum of Rs. 554.63 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60. Taking these into account a sum of Rs. 465.35 lakhs is left out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision. The balance represents the shortfalls of the first three years and the balance available for allocation during the last year of the Plan.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 570.71 lakhs estimated to have been spent on Irrigation sector (taking into account the percentage share in the Common Works) Rs. 98.12 lakhs, Rs. 133.65 lakhs, Rs. 76.43 lakhs and Rs. 262.51 lakhs respectively were spent during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of the year. The break-ups of expenditure for different categories of irrigation works indicate that of Rs. 570.71 lakhs on Irrigation sector, Rs. 467.06 lakhs were spent on Multipurpose projects, Rs. 27.19 lakhs on Major and Medium works, Rs. 44.35 lakhs on scarcity

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Area works, Rs. 27.30 lakhs on minor irrigation works, and Rs. 4.81 lakhs on survey and investigation projects as against the budget allotments of Rs. 379.73 lakhs, Rs. 59.00 lakhs, Rs. 50.00 lakhs, Rs. 45.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs, respectively. Steep shortfalls in the expenditure incurred on major and medium works was mainly due to the late receipt of the administrative approval from the Planning Commission. In some cases it was not received even upto the end of the year. The shortage of labour and contractors and mechanical equipment also hampered the progress of works. The department had no special arrangement for imparting training to the candidates and hence the department had to depend exclusively on the specialised institutions of the country. To meet the paucity of trained personnel, two officers were sent to Bhakra for further training in Dam Engineering and one officer was sent to Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee during the year. Shortage of registered 'A' class contractors was a peculiar difficulty encountered in the implementation of the programme in the State. Paucity of such contractors made tender rates quite high and, therefore, tenders had to be called several times during the year which came in the way for smooth execution of the programme. In view of this, restriction of inviting tenders from the registered contractors was proposed to be relaxed. To ensure public participation in execution of minor irrigation works, construction of such works was entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. During the year 1958-59, 127 irrigation works were under execution, which may broadly be classified into four categories *viz.*, (a) Multipurpose projects, *viz.*, Bhakra and Chambal Projects, (b) Major and medium Plan works, (c) Scarcity area works and (d) Minor irrigation works. The details of achievements as against the targets aimed at under each aforesaid categories are given below:—

Multipurpose Projects.

(a) *Bhakra-Nangal Irrigation Project.*—The work on Bhakra Project relating to Rajasthan portion has practically been completed excepting a few minor works of purely construction nature. The total expenditure incurred under this project during the year amounted to Rs. 122.05 lakhs, including the estimated share of Common Works, during the year under review. 2.67 lakh acres of area was irrigated as against the target of 2.40 lakh acres fixed for the year 1958-59. Thus, the progress of irrigation was quite satisfactory during the year under review as compared to the preceding year when only 1.79 lakh acres were irrigated due to low supplies from Sutlej River.

(b) *Chambal Project.*—This is another Multipurpose project where the construction work of first stage is being carried out jointly by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments. The main Gandhisagar Dam of the Project is being constructed by the Madhya Pradesh Government and Rajasthan Government jointly and the expenditure will be shared by these Governments. In Rajasthan, during the year under report, Rs. 345.01 lakhs were spent on construction works which were in progress at Kota Barrage, Right Main canal and Left canal. In Kota Barrage, the work of rock-cutting, stone masonry and concreting completed to the end of the year under review was 94.75 percent, 100.00 percent and 95.48 percent respectively of the targets fixed. On Right Main Canal 93.2 percent work of rock-cutting, 83.4 percent of stone masonry and concreting and 90.1 percent of earthwork was completed. In case of Left Canal, 88 percent, 74.5 percent and 98.8 percent work of rock-cutting, stone masonry and concreting and earthwork respectively was completed. The irrigation from the project is expected to start in the year 1961.

Major and Medium Plan works.

Rs. 59.00 lakhs were provided in the year 1958-59 for 21 major and medium works to be constructed during the year. Out of these, work on 11 projects had started during the First Five Year Plan period and was continued during the year under review. The remaining 10 were new works, the preliminary work on which was completed during the year. The total expenditure on major and medium works including the expenditure on Ummedsagar, Naharsagar, Bankli and Sawan Bhadaon Projects, which were not provided for in the budget, amounted to Rs. 27.19 lakhs or 46.08 percent of the year's allotment for major and medium Plan works. These projects irrigated 79.65 thousand acres of land against the target of 102.16 thousand acres. This includes an area of 26.29 thousand acres irrigated from works completed in the First Five Year Plan.

Scarcity area works.

In the scarcity area works, out of the 21 such works which were left incomplete during the previous years of the Second Five Year Plan, involving the budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs were continued during the year 1958-59. The expenditure incurred during the year

amounted to Rs. 44.35 lakhs or 88.50 percent of the allotment. The total area irrigated by the end of 1958-59 from such works was reported to be 17.45 thousand acres as against the total estimated area of 169 thousand acres to be made available by the end of Second Five Year Plan.

Minor Irrigation works.

Rs. 45 lakhs were provided in the budget for the execution of these minor irrigation works during the year 1958-59. As against this allotment, Rs. 27.30 lakhs or 50.67 percent of the allotment for these works were spent on 88 works. It is estimated that these works, however, irrigated nearly 148 thousand acres of land and by the end of the Second Five Year Plan irrigation would be available to 196 thousand acres. Bharat Sevak Samaj was associated in the construction of these minor irrigation works with a view to elicit more public participation.

In addition to the aforesaid Plan works, the progress in the excavation work of digging the mighty 425 miles long Rajasthan Canal was also maintained in Hanumangarh Circle during the year 1958-59. Survey work was also progressing satisfactorily. As against the allotment of Rs. 100.00 lakhs, which is outside Plan ceilings, Rs. 45.04 lakhs or 45.04 percent were spent during the year under review. The main reasons for this shortfall in expenditure was the non-availability of material like iron and steel and the equipment parts at the project site. It is expected that irrigation to the extent of 1.50 lakh acres will commence from the year 1961 as against the target of irrigating 26 lakh acres annually on the completion and full development of the project.

The total area irrigated during 1958-59 by the canals was 9.89 lakh acres as against 8.92 lakh acres irrigated during the preceding year. 27 major and medium works provided irrigation facilities to 0.97 lakh acres of land, while minor irrigation works irrigated 1.48 lakh acres of land, during the year 1958-59. Since the water supply from Sutlej River was satisfactory, 2.67 lakh acres were irrigated from Bhakra Nangal Project during the year as against 1.79 lakh acres irrigated during 1957-58.

The land utilisation data for the year 1958-59 is not yet available. The provisional data for 1957-58 indicates that out of the total geographical area of 84450 thousand acres, the net cropped area was 29906 thousand acres which constituted about 35.41 percent of the total area and out of the cropped area, only 35.72 lakh acres or 11.94 percent was under irrigation, which was 5.11 percent more when

compared to the preceding year. A study of the data relating to irrigation by sources reveals that out of the total area irrigated, 23.38 percent was irrigated by wells, 21.78 percent by canals, 13.58 percent by tanks and 1.26 percent by sources other than those mentioned above. The area irrigated by wells and other sources decreased during the year while by canals and tanks increased by 10.27 percent and 1.34 percent as compared to the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII

POWER

The development of power facilities is the essential pre-requisite for the balanced growth of the economy in Rajasthan. While in the past power facilities were largely developed for the electrification of towns and palaces and for domestic use, during the First Five Year Plan it could not receive requisite impetus due to shortage of trained personnel. Even now the progress has not been as rapid as the needs of growing economy in Rajasthan demand. Each year's delay is having its impact on the growth of the economy in the State. The total installed capacity towards the beginning of the year under review was only 44.25 thousand KW. The entire electrical energy was dependent on the exhaustible sources of power supply i.e., coal and oil, and the energy proposed to be generated through inexhaustible sources, i.e., water, winds and tides through the two Hydro-electric projects of Bhakra Nangal and Chambal in which Rajasthan is the partner, though expected to be available during the year, was not delivered. Not only power supply has not been sufficient to meet the demands, it has been relatively costly as the exhaustible sources of power, i.e., coal and oil, are mostly obtained from a distance adding the transport cost to the normal generation cost. This slow growth of power facilities is hampering the industrialisation of the State. Realising the importance of power development for the overall growth of the economy of the State and to cover the leeway left by the earlier slow progress, a sum of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs was provided in the Second Five Year Plan of the State, out of which, during the year under review, an amount of Rs. 408.16 lakhs was allotted. The expenditure incurred during the year 1958-59 against the allotment is reported to be Rs. 310.64 lakhs representing 76.11 percent of the year's outlay in the sector. By the end of the year under review the cumulative expenditure for the three years of the Second Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 636.76 lakhs representing 31.84 percent of the Second Five Year Plan provision. A sum of Rs. 395.63 lakhs has been provided during the year 1959-60 leaving a sum of Rs. 967.12 lakhs out of the total provision and this represents both the balance after the four years' allotments and the shortfalls during the first three years ending the year under review.

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It was reported last year that on 1st July, 1957, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board came into existence. It took administrative powers during the year under review on 1st August, 1958. As a result of this organisational change, in the current year's State budget the entire provision on the power development schemes is being treated as a loan by the State Government to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The State Government is itself receiving bulk of the expenditure incurred on the power development schemes as loan from the Central Government. Hence, from this year onwards, for accounting purposes the entire expenditure incurred on the power development schemes is being treated as loan expenditure in the statement given elsewhere in this report and any comparison with past year's expenditure with this classification should, therefore, be made while keeping this change in view.

As stated earlier, out of the provision for the year 1958-59, Rs. 408.16 lakhs, which was 13.28 percent less than the previous year, the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 310.64 lakhs or 76.11 percent of the year's allotment as compared to 23.27 percent incurred during the previous year. This includes Rs. 182.56 lakhs as supplementary expenditure for July, 1958, and March, 1959, and Rs. 73.07 lakhs for share of Common Works on Bhakra Project, which has been calculated on the basis of 15.22 percent of the total expenditure in Punjab, as against the allotment of Rs. 131.76 lakhs, which is outside Plan ceiling. The expenditure incurred during the quarter ending June, September, December, 1958, and March, 1959, was Rs. 26.85 lakhs, Rs. 130.72 lakhs, Rs. 34.54 lakhs and Rs. 118.53 lakhs respectively. The anticipated supplementary expenditure for the months of July, 1958, and March, 1959, have also been included in the respective quarters of the year under review. The greatest shortfall in terms of financial achievement was noted in case of Multi-purpose schemes, viz., Bhakra and Chambal Projects, during the year 1958-59.

The schemes under Power sector can broadly be divided into four categories viz., (1) Multi-purpose projects, including Bhakra Nangal and Chambal projects, (2) Development of thermal power stations and connected works, (3) Rural and urban electrification schemes and (4) Survey and investigation. The details in respect of the achievements made during the year 1958-59 are given below:—

(a) *Multi-purpose hydro-electric project.*—The progress on Bhakra Nangal Hydel project, which is a joint venture of the two States, viz., Rajasthan and Punjab, was not satisfactory during the year 1958-59. As against the allotment of Rs. 79.91 lakhs and Rs.

39.99 lakhs for the bulk Supply and Local Distribution schemes, Rs. 8.33 lakhs and Rs. 7.18 lakhs only were spent respectively during the year under review. 80 percent work on 132 Kv transmission line from Rajgarh to Ratangarh was completed, whereas in case of 66 Kv line from Ratangarh to Bikaner only 30 percent of the work was completed, during the year under review. There was 50 percent progress on 33 Kv and 11 Kv lines. This was the achievement against expectations of completing most of the work on these lines, and substations. The hydel power expected to be delivered to Rajasthan during the year could not be delivered. Similarly, in case of Chambal Hydel Supply to Rajasthan the allotment of Rs. 100.00 lakhs which was mostly to cover the cost of the equipment and material for transmission line and grid-sub-stations, was not fully utilised. In the first instance, since the scheme was not included in the core of the Plan, there was the difficulty in getting the requisite priority and subsequently when this could be cleared, there were procedural delays in placing orders. Further due to restricted policy of imports certain equipment was not allowed to be imported and for these the limited tender enquiries had to be called for in order to purchase the same from indigenous sources. In view of all these limitations while physical construction work could not proceed, administrative action for placing orders for the transmission lines, towers for Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur and steel for Gandhisagar to Sawai Madhopur line was taken. A decision was also taken for fabrication of the tower of the latter line. Orders for power conductors were also issued. Insulators were procured through the State Trading Corporation from Japan although the quantity was only 50 percent of the total. Orders for various other materials required in this connection had either also been placed or action for their procurement was being taken. Substation sites have been selected. In all, against an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the Chambal Hydel Power scheme a sum of Rs. 7. 64 lakhs was incurred during the year under review.

(b) *Development of thermal power stations.*—For installation of additional generating plants at Jodhpur, Masuria, Kota, Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur, Rs. 93.00 lakhs were allotted for the execution of the scheme during the year. For the remaining works namely 66 Kv and 33 Kv transmission lines, local distribution works at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner and purchase of Power House at Ajmer and connected works, Rs. 11.00 lakhs, Rs. 5.50 lakhs and Rs. 13.39 lakhs were allotted respectively. Rs. 22.56 lakhs were also allotted for establishment and tools and plants. In all, the total provision for these works amounted to Rs. 163.77 lakhs, out of which only Rs. 27.32 lakhs or 16.88 percent were spent during the year 1958-59. The total installed

capacity added during the year under review was 1269 KW as against the installed capacity of 600 KW added during the previous year. Survey was completed on 66 Kv Jaipur-Dudu, 33 Kv Dudu-Makrana and 11 Kv Bikaner-Jamser lines and the required material was received. The erection work was in progress on 33 Kv Jaipur-Dausa-Gangapur line.

(c) *Rural and urban electrification schemes.*—During the year 1958-59 an allotment of Rs. 24.49 lakhs was made for 15 works and out of this an expenditure of Rs. 4.60 lakhs or 18.78 percent of the allotment was incurred. This also includes the expenditure of Rs. 0.41 lakhs spent on works for which no amount was provided in the budget. The major part of the expenditure incurred on Plan schemes was utilised for purchasing the material and equipment during the year under review. As against the year's target of 550 KW, the installed capacity of 220 KW only could be developed during the year 1958-59. In all, the installed capacity of 5391 KW alongwith 270 miles of transmission lines are proposed to be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The case for requisition of Ajmer Electric Supply Company remained pending in the Supreme Court where the firm had filed an appeal against the State Government's acquisition.

(d) *Survey and investigation.*—No amount was provided under this scheme during the year 1958-59 and thus the progress was nil.

It would be observed that the shortfalls both in the physical and financial terms persisted in this sector. These are largely accounted by the foreign exchange difficulties and the shortage of trained staff available with the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. As a result of the efforts of the State Government and of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board the Chambal Project was included in the core of the Plan. To overcome difficulty with regard to the availability of equipment and material certain items were procured from the State Trading Corporation while for others indigenous sources were tapped. A Stores Purchase Organisation was also set up to facilitate purchase of material and equipment. Various steps were also taken to overcome the shortage of trained personnel. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board itself undertook to recruit technical persons at all ranks directly instead of through the Rajasthan Public Service Commission. Senior vacant posts were partly filled by promotion and partly by getting persons from outside Rajasthan either on deputation or on a contract basis. The Board delegated powers of recruitment of posts carrying a salary up to Rs. 250/- to the Chief Engineer. To expedite recruitment committees were also formed. Due to the alround demand for technical persons in the country full

recruitment against the posts of Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers could not be made. To some extent the shortage of technical personnel is being covered by taking Assistant Engineers for Refresher Course at Roorkee in E. H. T. transmission system. It is also proposed to send some engineers to foreign countries for training but the shortage has almost resulted in a vicious circle, because due to the shortage it is not possible to depute persons for training and in turn shortage cannot be met without either supplying additional persons or training of existing persons. To break the circle, some efficient engineer-graduates from Engineering Colleges are being employed as Junior Engineers who with experience could work as Assistant Engineers and help in relieving the shortage.

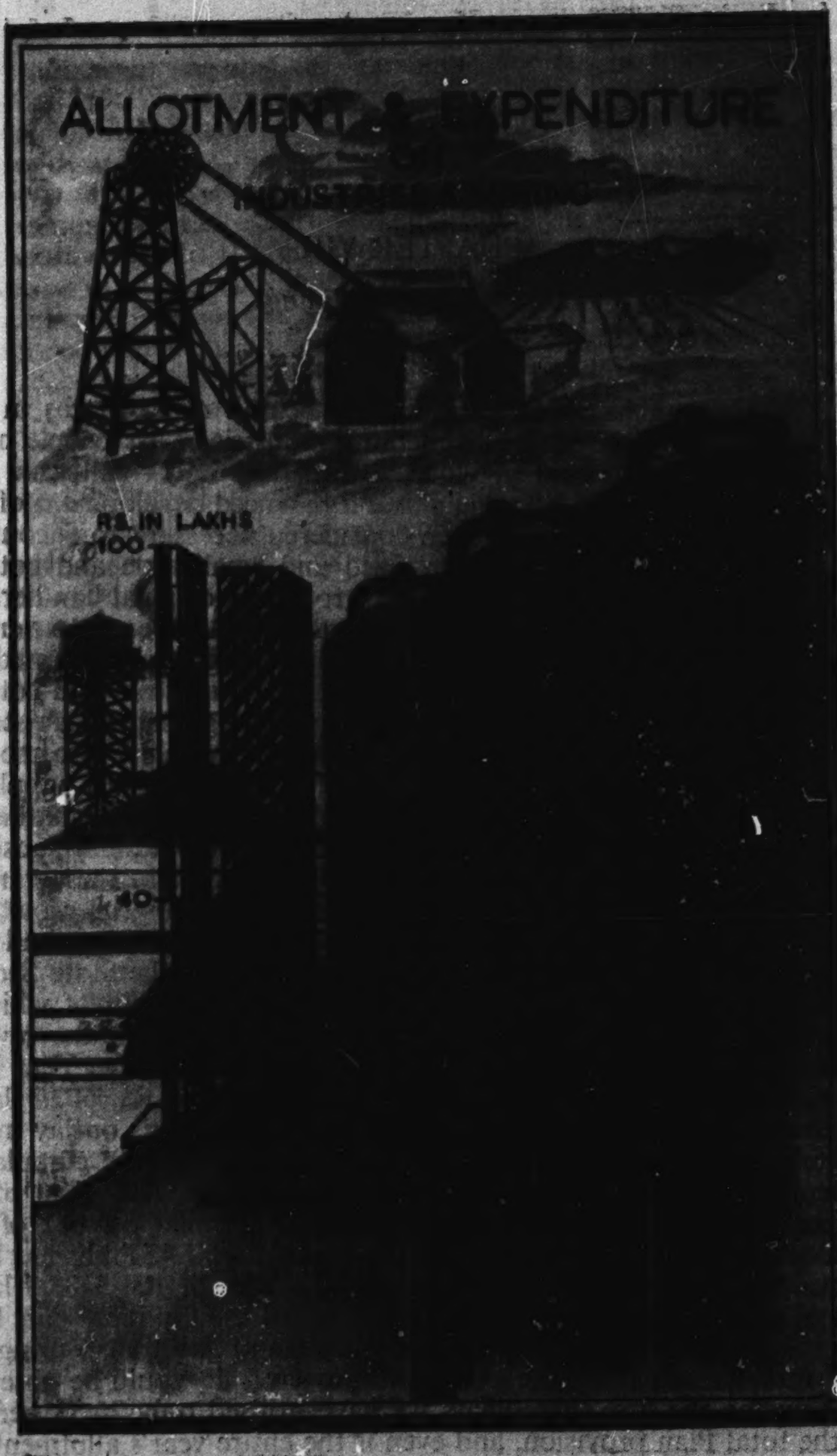
The total electricity generated and purchased during the year 1958-59 increased to 102184 thousand Kwh. During the year 68,000 thousand Kwh was generated through steam or gas plants and 34,000 thousand Kwh through diesel plants. In addition to this, 184 thousand Kwh was also purchased from non-electric utilities during the year under review. Out of the total electricity generated and purchased 73358 thousand Kwh or 71.79 percent was sold to the consumers during the year. Out of this total sale, 15125 thousand Kwh or 20.62 percent was sold for domestic or residential purposes, 11761 thousand Kwh or 16.93 percent for commercial purposes, 23257 thousand Kwh or 31.69 percent for industrial purposes, 3900 thousand Kwh or 5.32 percent for public lighting, 200 thousand Kwh or 2.72 percent for irrigation and agricultural dewatering and 17321 thousand Kwh or 23.62 percent for public water works and sewage pumping.

CHAPTER VIII

Industries and Mining.

1. Industries.

Rajasthan has been considerably behind other States in the development of large-scale and medium industries. Its people have, however, traditional skill in village handicrafts and small-scale and cottage industries. In bringing about a balanced development of the economy of the State, it has been considered necessary to encourage the setting up both the medium sized and small-scale and cottage industries as well as to give an impetus to the traditional handicrafts. The approach adopted in the Plan, therefore, has been to create environment which will facilitate setting up of large-scale and medium industries and to give direct assistance to small-scale and cottage industries and village handicrafts etc., by providing financial assistance through loans, grants and subsidies, training of technical personnel through production-cum-training centres; assistance in the supply of raw material and improved tools; provision of organised marketing facilities through emporia and sale depots, sale rebate and subsidies and quality marking etc. To co-ordinate and organise these various activities with a view to bring about the overall industrial growth of the State, the Directorate of Industries has been re-organised and strengthened from time to time. For this purpose, the State Second Five Year Plan provided a sum of Rs. 537.06 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 70.33 lakhs was provided during the year under review. This represents 13.10 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision. Against the year's allotment, a sum of Rs. 60.98 lakhs has been spent representing 86.71 percent of the year's outlay in the sector. Thus, by the end of the year under review, the cumulative expenditure for the three years of the Second Five Year Plan comes to the order of Rs. 141.56 lakhs representing 26.36 percent of the Second Five Year Plan provision. A sum of Rs. 77.42 lakhs has been provided during the year 1959-60 leaving a sum of Rs. 318.08 lakhs out of the total provision in the sector. This usually represents both the balance after the four years' allotment and shortfalls during the first three years ending the year under review. It would be observed that during the first three years we have utilised only 26.36 percent of the total Plan provision, and even if the entire year's allotment for


ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE
INDUSTRIES
RS. IN LAKHS
100
40

1959-60 is utilised, 59.23 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision would remain for the last year of the Plan. Although the organisation in the Industries Department has been considerably strengthened, the growth of the spending capacity and the fact that 12 schemes have not been taken up as yet, suggest that this sector would give considerable shortfalls. It is also to be observed that the development of large-scale industries would depend on the availability of power and the availability of basic raw materials. Keeping in view all these facts, the provision under Industries can well be appropriated to other sectors where not only the needs are equally important but the growth rates have been satisfactory.

The various schemes under execution during the year under review related to the development of handlooms, Khadi and village industries, handicrafts, development of wool, organisation of production-cum-training centres, industrial estates and other miscellaneous activities etc. The schemes also provided for grant of loans and subsidies to manufacturers and industrialists for starting new industries or expanding the existing units. During the year under review, for operation of the various schemes, the Directorate of Industries was further strengthened by the appointment of one Planning Officer, 42 Industries Extension Officers in the various Community Development blocks and other ministerial staff at the Headquarters. Achievements under major groups of schemes alongwith the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1958-59 are given below:—

(a) *Development of handlooms.*—The target of organising 16 handloom sales depots was fully achieved during the year, raising the number of such handloom depots to 44 at the close of the year under review. Out of the 24 Inspection and Stamping Offices established during the previous year, 8 Inspection and Stamping offices were closed during the year and only 16 offices continued to function. To promote handloom, 13 more dye-house, as envisaged, were set-up during the year and this raised the number of the dye-houses to 19 at the close of the year under review. Further, besides providing rebate to the weavers with a view to encourage production of handloom cloth, a loan of Rs. 0.59 lakhs was provided as share and working capital for weavers of co-operative societies. The research designing and marketing section was actively working for the popularisation of handloom cloth. Improved tools and implements valued at Rs. 1,62,323 were purchased and distributed for the benefit of weavers and Rs. 1500 by way of prizes were awarded to those who produced new designs or better quality of cloth. During the year 1958-59 few more schemes,

miscellaneous in nature, such as Model Handloom Training Centre, Kota, establishment of Central depots, purchase of pressing machines and pushcards, subsidy for the staff of apex co-operative society were taken up in regard to the promotion of handloom. The schemes of development of handloom industry were partly financed under the State Plan but major portion of the finance was received from the All-India Handloom Board. The expenditure under State Plan on these schemes amounted to Rs. 10.32 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 8.88 lakhs during the year under review.

(b) *Development of khadi and village industries.*—Under this scheme activities mainly centred round the oil industry, leather industry and tanning, hand-pounding of rice, ambar charkha programme, pottery works, flour mills, palm-gur and khandsari manufacturing, match-making, bee-keeping and soap making. The activities under the scheme were partly financed by the provision under the State Plan and partly by the loans advanced through the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Rs. 2.82 lakhs as against an allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs were spent under the State Plan for the development of the Khadi and Village Industries. Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to receive assistance from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board directly. Training was imparted to artisans for working in these industries. During the year under review 3,440 Ambar Charkhas were made by the State-aided Board and 7,574 persons were trained in the use of these charkhas. Besides this, 1.77 lakh lbs. of hand-made paper at 5 centres, 3,364 maunds of palm-gur at 27 centres, and 3,32,578 lbs. of Ambar varn with the help of 18,237 Ambar Charkhas were produced during the year 1958-59.

(c) *Development of handicrafts.*—Handicrafts play a vital role in preserving the artistic taste of the people. The State Government has been quite alive to the need of developing these industries, by organising production and sale of finished products in the country and abroad. Three centres for quality marking started during the previous year, continued to function during the year. Brass-ware, ivory goods and Sanganeri print, valuing at Rs. 4732, Rs. 6982 and Rs. 1,89,757 respectively were quality marked during the year 1958-59. At the close of the year under review four emporia and five sub-emporia were working at important centres for the promotion of sales of handicrafts. A sum of Rs. 4.84 lakhs was spent on the development of handicrafts during the year 1958-59. The main handicrafts finding market during the year under report were ivory, brass, lac-bangles, leather shoes, print (Sanganeri), sandle-wood articles and papier-mache toys. Also, on the recommenda-

tions of the All-India Handicrafts Board, a scheme of export promotion was introduced this year.

(d) *Development of wool.*—Under this scheme, the mechanical dyeing and finishing centre, which was established at Jodhpur during the previous year, continued to work during the year and 6,000 yards of wool was processed against the target of 15,000 yards. At Woollen Cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner, training was imparted to 44 artisans against the target of 50 candidates. The blanket production centre, Jodhpur and the drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur were also working during the year and against the target of 5,000 blankets, 1,961 blankets were produced by the end of the year. At the drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur as against the target of training of 20 artisans, 18 were trained and against the target of producing 6,000 sq. yards of carpets and druggets 5,000 sq. yards were produced during the year under review. In all, Rs. 2.02 lakhs were spent on the wool development schemes during the year 1958-59 as against the allotment of Rs. 3.82 lakhs.

(e) *Training-cum-production centres.*—With a view to increase production of consumer goods and extend the employment opportunities in the State, training was imparted to artisans at various training-cum-production centres. During the year under review, 7 training-cum-production centres were started as against the target of 9 and thus by the close of the year 40 centres were imparting training to the 404 candidates. They were being trained in crafts like black-smithy, carpentry, leather articles and footwear, leather tanning, light chemicals, durri-niwar and plastic goods manufacturing. The Gadia Lohar Workshop, Chittorgarh, continued to function during this year and 20 candidates were imparted training during the period under report. 25 more extension officers were recruited during this year for promotion of small-scale industries in the Community Development and National Extension Service blocks. On all these activities, Rs. 11.13 lakhs were spent during the year under review as against an allotment of Rs. 15.82 lakhs.

(f) *Industrial Estate.*—The construction work of 15 sheds in Makhupura (Ajmer) Industrial Estate was started during this year. The sheds constructed at Jaipur Industrial Estate had already been booked and it is believed that the manufacturers would occupy them as soon as water and electricity facilities also are provided. The Industrial Estate at Bhilwara is also springing up. On these industrial estates, Rs. 8.17 lakhs were spent during the year under review against the allotment of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

(g) *Miscellaneous activities.*—During the year under report, Rs 0.13 lakhs were spent on the scheme of development of saltpetre industry and 19,000 maunds of salt was produced. Rs. 3.02 lakhs were also spent on the scheme 'Expansion of Directorate of Industries', as against the target of Rs. 4.44 lakhs and loans to the extent of Rs. 17.39 lakhs were advanced to 605 cottage and small-scale industries. Thus, on miscellaneous scheme in the Industries sector during 1958-59, Rs. 20.54 lakhs were spent, against the proposed outlay of Rs. 21.32 lakhs.

Among all the schemes under the sector, the loans schemes proved very popular, with the result that a number of small-scale and medium-sized industry producing consumer goods came into existence during the year. Shortfalls were, however, visible under the schemes of Gadia Lohar Workshop at Chittorgarh, appointment of Extension Officers in the Community Development and National Extension Service blocks, working and share capital to weavers of co-operative societies, establishment of wool manufacturing centres, subsidy to small-scale industries, participation in the schemes assisted by Central Government and organisation of small industries on co-operative basis, and were due to the shortage of technical personnel, non-availability of electricity, more at reasonable rates, inadequacy of the stipend allowed to the trainees, difficulty in procuring right type of tools and implements, conservative habits of craftsmen in adopting new methods of production and marketing of the handicraft produce. To overcome the shortage of the technical personnel, a scheme was prepared for the training of the Instructors in the Cottage Industries Institute, at Bikaner and Jodhpur.

Mostly the local available resources and local skilled craftsmen were utilised to increase the tempo of self-help and to utilise the raw material available within the State.

II. Mining.

The Second Five Year Plan schemes under the Mining sector consisted of establishment of a mica grinding plant, activation plant for fuller's earth, purchase of equipment for prospecting, equipment for quarry improvement and re-organisation and expansion of the Department of Mines and Geology. None of these schemes were taken up during the year under review.

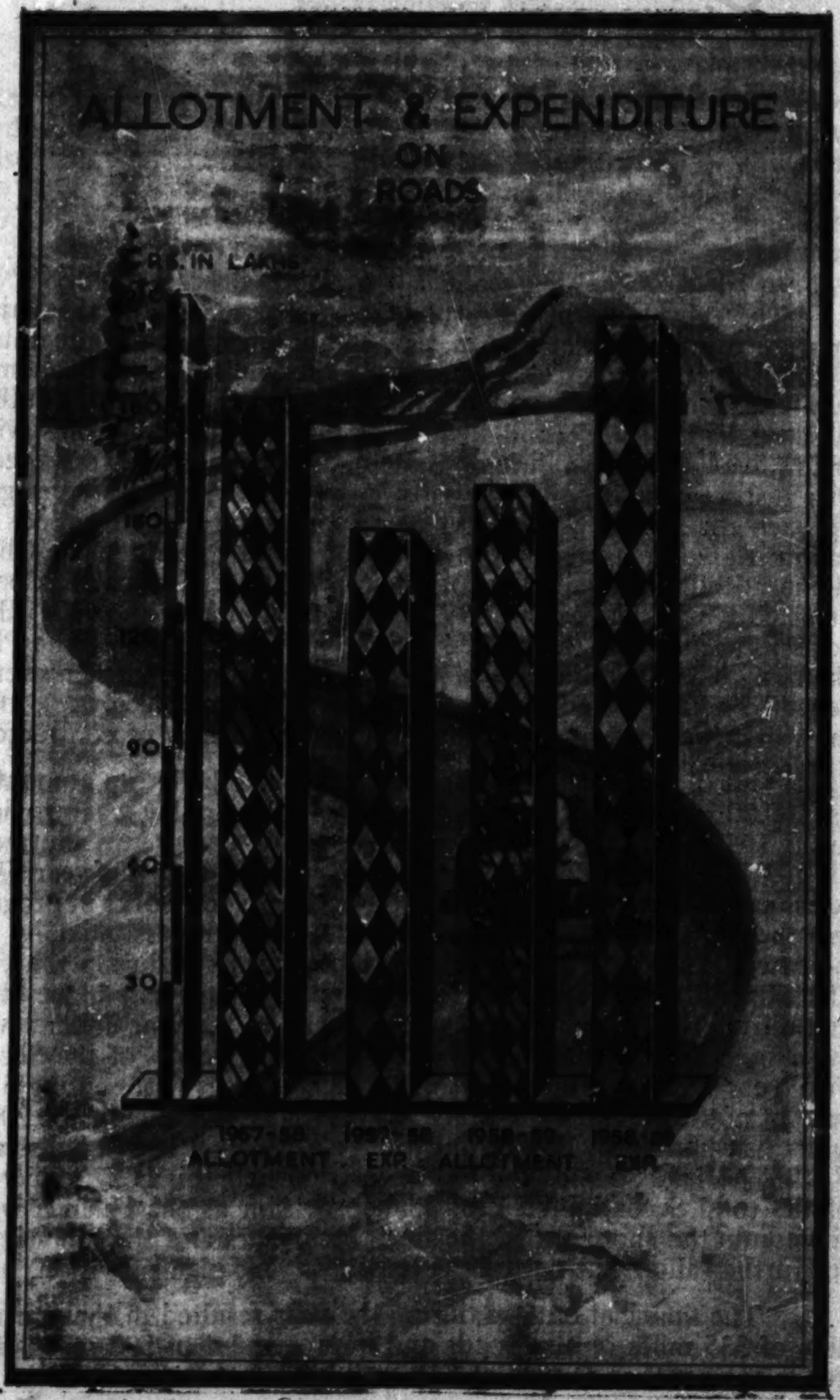
CHAPTER IX

ROADS

The development of roads has been accorded major importance in the State Plan in view of the fact that an integrated communication system is an essential requisite for rapid economic development of specially under-developed regions. The total outlay envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 9.42 crores with which it was planned to develop State highways, major district roads, other district roads, village roads, cross drainage works, bridges, approach roads to towns and villages, mines and quarries, roads in Bhakra Mandi areas and improvement of existing roads. The Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads) Public Works Department has been entrusted with the execution of road programme, and no other exclusive agency was established for the implementation of the Plan schemes. The organisation of the department was further strengthened by adding two divisions to cope with the enhanced work-load. The works were executed mainly through the agency of contractors.

Out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 941.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs or 16.99 percent of the Plan outlay was provided during 1958-59 for the development of roads. Against this allotment, Rs. 203.70 lakhs or 127.31 percent were spent during this year. This excess expenditure is accounted for by payments for works in progress and the higher revised estimates of the works necessitated by the increase in the cost of material and labour charges during the year. The expenditure incurred was, therefore, 37.78 percent higher than that during the preceding year. By the end of the year under review the cumulative expenditure for the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 485.89 lakhs representing 51.61 percent of the Second Five Year Plan provision. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1959-60 leaving a sum of Rs. 255.61 lakhs out of the total provision and this is 27.15 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision as the balance which represents the shortfalls of the first three years and the amount left for further allotment out of the total five year plan provision.

The financial outlays during the year resulted in the construction of 335 miles of new roads and improvement of 306 miles of old roads against the targets of 341 miles of new construction and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309 miles of improvement of old roads. Therefore, 90.18 percent of the target of construction of new road mileage and 99.03 percent in case of improvement of old roads were achieved during this year. Besides this, work on 62 miles of roads was undertaken in the form of new construction and improvement in Ajmer against the target of 82 miles. The progress of work on construction of new roads and improvement of old roads under different categories of works excluding Ajmer is given as below:—

Type of Surface	Target		Achievement	
	New construction	Improvement	New construction	Improvement
1. Tarred Road	37	183	34	171
2. Metalled Road	219	108	219	128
3. Gravelled Road	83	18	82	7
4. Fair Weather Road	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	341	309	335	306

It thus transpires that the works executed during 1958-59 accounted for cent percent achievement in constructing new metalled roads, while exceeded the target by 18.52 percent in case of improvement of existing metalled roads. The achievement in case of tarred roads, both in construction of new roads and improvement of old ones was 90 percent of the target. The improvement of metalled roads received preference over the improvement of existing gravelled roads where only 38.89 percent work could be done during the year.

Districtwise progress of plan works in the Roads sector is given in table 25. Taking the targets of constructing individual road lengths, as items of work, a review of all the items of road construction indicates that during the first three years targets have been completed in respect of 29 items adding 300 miles of roads against these individual targets.

With the additions and improvements of road mileage under the Plan and other constructions, the road mileage in the State

towards the end of the year under review was as indicated in the following table:—

	Type of surface	Mileage as on 31st March, 1959
1.	Cement concrete	25
2.	Painted	3,098
3.	Metalled	4,012
4.	Gravelled	3,610
5.	Fair weather and dressed up tracts	4,983
	Total	15,728

Difficulties encountered in the implementation of Road programme during the year were the shortage of steel, delay in acquiring lands and shortage of contractors in certain cases. The difficulties were looked into by the Co-ordination Committee of the Planning and Development Department from time to time during the year and steps were also taken to get over these bottlenecks. With a view to avoid procedural delays more powers were delegated to the concerned authorities for the execution of the works. To meet the shortage of contractors, works were entrusted to Bharat Sevak Samaj, Labour Co-operative societies and Panchayats on terms and conditions applicable to other coutractors. The construction programmes were largely designed to use local material and man-power.

In order to assess the achievements of the works undertaken under this sector, the Government constituted an Evaluation Committee, comprising of officials and non-officials during the year under review.

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL SERVICES

The agricultural and industrial development makes growing demand on the human resources and in a democratic set-up it calls for values and attitudes in the building of which Social Services play a very vital role. In the State like Rajasthan, where the existing educational, medical and public health and housing facilities are inadequate, the need of developing Social Services to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people and to provide a progressive improvement in the level of standard of living can hardly be exaggerated. The plan for Social Services covered the programmes of continued development of Educational, Medical and Public Health facilities as well as the advancement of labour and labour welfare, housing facilities and ameliorative measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The Second Five Year Plan provides Rs. 2391.90 lakhs for the development of social amenities in the State. Out of this total allotment, Rs. 411.98 lakhs were provided for the year 1958-59 which was 2.13 percent higher than the previous year's allocation. Against this allotment, Rs. 349.47 lakhs or 84.83 percent of the allotment were spent during the year, which was 5.10 percent higher than the expenditure incurred during the previous year. The following table gives the priorities envisaged within this sector for the various schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and the annual allotment for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and the expenditure allotment for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 alongwith the expenditure incurred during the respective years:—

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Percentage of provision during			percentage of expenditure during	
		1956-61	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
1.	Education	44.16	43.46	46.12	40.58	44.48
2.	Medical and Public Health	30.91	32.86	28.37	39.20	29.93
3.	Housing	11.02	10.66	11.19	10.77	11.44
4.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	11.33	9.38	10.68	7.99	11.82
5.	Labour and Labour Welfare	2.58	3.24	3.64	1.46	2.33

ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE
ON
HOUSING

The particulars of cumulative expenditure for the first three years of the Plan, the allotment for 1959-60 and the balance representing the shortfall for the first three years and amount left for last year are given below:—

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure 1956-59	Allotment 1959-60	Balance out of Plan Provision
1.	Education	372.37	299.06	384.82
2.	Medical and Public Health	348.63	206.00	185.79
3.	Housing	129.00	56.49	78.01
4.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	92.56	52.25	126.22
5.	Labour and Labour Welfare	14.57	20.00	27.13

I. EDUCATION

The system of education has a determining influence on the rate at which economic progress is achieved and the benefits which can be derived from it and, therefore, the State's Second Five Year Plan has given due emphasis to the development of basic education, expansion of primary education, diversification of secondary education, increase in facilities for technical and vocational education and co-ordinated development of education at higher stages. The schemes under education covered all types of general, professional and technical education from the primary to university stage as well as provided for physical and social education and cultural development programmes. The Director of Education, who continued to look after all stages up to secondary education towards the close of the year under review was also entrusted the task of looking after the schemes relating to University and College Education, while Technical Education continued to be looked after by the Director of Technical Education. Educational Survey, which was conducted by the State Government at the instance of Ministry of Education, Government of India, to obtain data for the location of schools on a planned basis during the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan and to assess the requirements of primary education in Article 45 of the Constitution of India providing for free and compulsory education to children of all ages up to 14 years within a period of 10 years from the adoption of the Constitution, was

completed and the report submitted to the Government. The results of this survey were kept in view while opening new schools during 1958-59, and are being further utilised in framing a scheme for providing free and compulsory education to the entire population of age-group 6-11 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Out of the total Plan allocation of Rs. 1056.25 lakhs for Education, Rs. 190 lakhs or 17.99 percent were allotted for the year. Against this, Rs. 155.45 lakhs or 81.82 percent were spent during the year. This expenditure was 15.22 percent higher than the preceding year. It transpires from the data about physical targets given in the appendices to this report that the physical targets have been fully achieved under most of the schemes and yet there have been shortfalls in financial terms. This shortfall in expenditure is attributed to the late issue of administrative and financial sanctions as well as is accounted for by the delayed recruitment of the staff required for running the institutions. Difficulties encountered in the construction works and in the purchase of engineering equipment also hampered the implementation of the schemes.

The schemewise details of expenditure and physical achievements in the broad categories of schemes are given below:—

(a) *Primary and Basic Education.*—The total expenditure during the year on primary and basic education was Rs. 29.00 lakhs or 68.64 percent of the year's outlay. During the year 600 new single teacher primary schools were opened against the target of 1,000 while 400 additional teachers were provided to the existing schools. 500 primary schools and 5 middle schools were converted into junior basic schools, and senior basic schools respectively. 300 teachers were provided for the expansion of single teacher primary schools. 14 Basic Teachers' Training Schools, opened during the first two years of the Second Plan, continued to impart training to 1,400 candidates.

(b) *Secondary Education (including middle school stage).*—A sum of Rs. 37.73 lakhs was spent on the implementation of the different schemes relating to the secondary education during the year. 75 primary schools were raised to middle standard and 36 middle schools were converted into higher secondary schools and 7 girls middle schools were raised to high schools with an expenditure of Rs. 7.21 lakhs and Rs. 15.49 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 4.70 lakhs was also incurred on the implementation of schemes relating to "Conversion of high schools to higher secondary standard and provision of additional teachers for existing higher secondary schools

and multi-purpose schools". During the year under review, 5 high schools were converted into higher secondary schools and aid to the extent of Rs. 2.15 lakhs was given to private institutions for the conversion of high schools into multi-purpose higher secondary schools. Rs. 2.20 lakhs were also spent on improvement of teaching science, improvement in school-equipment, improvement in library facilities and on introduction of general science, social studies and other subjects. Further Rs. 1.57 lakhs and Rs. 0.08 lakhs were spent on B. Ed. College, Bikaner, and Teachers Training College, Ajmer, and on conferences, seminars and refresher courses respectively. Teaching of core subject was improved in three schools at the cost of Rs. 0.37 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was incurred on multi-purpose high schools and higher secondary schools in Ajmer. A Vocational Guidance Bureau was established at Bikaner with an expenditure of Rs. 0.21 lakhs during the year.

(c) *University Education.*—An amount of Rs. 13.35 lakhs was incurred on University Education during the year under review. The schemes relating to establishment of Rajasthan College, development of degree and post-graduate studies in existing colleges, improvement and expansion of university education continued to function during this year. One Intermediate College for girls, 4 Intermediate Colleges for boys were raised to degree standard during the year under review. With a view to adopt the changed pattern of secondary education three years degree course was introduced in 13 Intermediate Colleges in July, 1958, and it is planned to extend the coverage of the scheme over the remaining Intermediate Colleges by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Education.*—In 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 9.14 lakhs or 31.30 percent of the allotment under the schemes was incurred. The Directorate and Board of Technical Education continued to look after the work of Technical Education and the scheme of expansion and development of M. B. M. Engineering College was also in progress during the year. One more polytechnic was set-up at Jodhpur by separating the Diploma Course from M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, raising thereby the number of polytechnics to three.

(e) *Social Education.*—The expenditure incurred on Social Education was Rs. 0.96 lakhs during the year under review. To implement the social education programme more efficiently, the District Organisation was further strengthened by adding three offices of District Education Officers, 22 centres of Audio-visual Education, started during 1956-57, continued to be maintained during the year.

(f) *Miscellaneous.*—The total expenditure incurred on the implementation of the other miscellaneous schemes was Rs. 65.27 lakhs during 1958-59. A sum of Rs. 0.34 lakhs was spent on Rajasthan Sports Council, Rs. 0.09 lakhs on physical education training colleges, Rs. 1.50 lakhs on development of N. C. C., A. C. C., Scouting and Girls' Guides, and Rs. 0.01 lakhs on youth hostels. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 0.34 lakhs was given to private institutions for pre-primary education and Rs. 1.00 lakhs was spent on awarding scholarships and stipends. A sum of Rs. 0.79 lakhs was also incurred on development of music, dance, drama and fine arts and two Natak and fine arts academies were started during this year. Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was also given to the private institutions. Besides, Rs. 3.50 lakhs were spent on administrative and supervisory staff and Rs. 53.70 lakhs on construction of buildings during the year.

In order to overcome the difficulties relating to building programme, steps were taken to acquire wherever available, the buildings of jagirdars and princes for housing educational institutions. Public co-operation was also elicited in this connection and public readily came forward to donate buildings or funds for educational institutions. Looking to the enhanced demand for buildings, the Co-ordination Committee of the Planning and Development Department decided to divert a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for construction of educational buildings from the savings likely to accrue under General Education. Procedural bottlenecks in the implementation of the schemes were overcome by delegating further powers to the executing authorities. The Rajasthan Public Service Commission also gave priority to the recruitment of personnel. Though the assets created for the educational institutions are fully utilised, yet existing facilities are too inadequate to meet the growing need of the people and therefore the State has still to go a long way to achieve the desired ends.

II. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health is a positive state of well-being in which the harmonious development of physical and mental capacities of the individual lead to the enjoyment of a richer and fuller life. Recognising so, the Five Year Plan of the State has provided for the development of health services in the State. The programme of development of health services provides for control of diseases like malaria and tuberculosis, opening of public health laboratories, primary health and family planning centres, nutrition survey, strengthening of the Directorate of Medical and Public Health, up-grading of district and divisional hospitals and dispensaries, research work on infantile paralysis and

guinea-worm, manufacture of standard and genuine medicines and the provision for water supply and drainage under allopathy, ayurvedic and water supply and drainage system. The organisation for controlling the allopathy system of medicine and public health consisted of one Director of Medical and Public Health Services, assisted by three Deputy Directors and 9 Assistant Directors. The whole State has been divided into divisions and districts for purposes of providing medical and public health facilities. During the year under review, there were 1,104 doctors, 522 nurses and matrons, 844 midwives including untrained dais, 1,867 compounders, 300 sanitary inspectors and malaria surveyors, 354 vaccinators, and 144 health visitors. Under the Ayurvedic system of medicine during the year under review, there were 742 vaidyas and hakims and 480 compounders and nurses apart from one Director and one Deputy Director.

Out of the Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 739.42 lakhs, Rs. 116.86 lakhs or 15.93 percent were allotted during the year 1958-59. The allocation for the implementation of schemes relating to the allopathy,ayurvedic and water supply and drainage was Rs. 75.16 lakhs, Rs. 6.70 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs respectively. Against the total allotment for health programme, Rs. 104.58 lakhs or 89.49 percent were spent. Out of this total expenditure of Rs. 104.58 lakhs, Rs. 59.44 lakhs or 56.84 percent were spent on schemes relating to medical and public health, Rs. 5.88 lakhs or 5.62 percent on schemes relating to ayurvedic system of medicine and Rs. 39.26 lakhs or 37.54 percent on water supply and drainage schemes. The details of expenditure and physical achievements are given below:—

(a) *Medical and Public Health.*—Out of the 12 schemes provided for implementation during the year 1958-59 for allopathy sector, the scheme of administrative and supervisory staff, education and training of compounders, nurses and auxiliary health workers, upgrading of district and divisional hospitals and dispensaries, opening of public health laboratories, control of diseases, family planning, training of dais, integration of public health with basic course in nursing, dental clinics and nutrition survey were under operation. A new scheme of school health in National Extension Services blocks was also taken up during the year. The expenditure on these schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 59.44 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 75.16 lakhs representing 79.08 percent of the year's allotment.

The details of training programmes organised during the year are available in Chapter IV. Six malaria units already established during the preceding years continued to function. No additional

beds were provided during the year under review under the scheme of isolation of advanced patients of tuberculosis. Six T. B. clinics, opened in the preceding years, were strengthened and the B.C.G. Unit, established during 1956-57, continued to function, 16 primary health centres and 20 family planning centres were started during the year. Nutrition survey in 5 villages was also conducted, 2 dental clinics were established at Pali and Bhilwara. As a result of all these activities, the number of beds at the end of the year increased from 6,923 to 7,217. The number of hospitals and dispensaries decreased from 462 to 456 during the year due to the conversion of some of the existing dispensaries into primary health centres.

Although the expenditure during the year increased by 28.52 percent over the preceding year but still the shortfall was of the order of 20.92 percent. This shortfall was spread over all the schemes but was more marked in the training programme, control of diseases and opening and upgrading of district and divisional hospitals and dispensaries. For the various training programmes, particularly dais, candidates were not forthcoming in the requisite number.

(b) *Ayurved.*—All the five schemes, viz., upgrading of Ayurvedic Colleges including research, training of compounders and nurses in ayurvedic science, administrative and supervisory staff, opening of ayurvedic and unani dispensaries and amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit accepted for implementation during the year 1958-59 were being executed during the year. All the schemes under the Ayurvedic system of medicine were being executed and supervised by the Director of Ayurved. The organisation of the department was further strengthened by the setting up of an Inspectorate of Ayurved at Bhilwara.

Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 47.95 lakhs, Rs. 6.70 lakhs representing 13.97 percent were allotted during the year under review, of which Rs. 5.88 lakhs or 87.76 percent were spent during the year. 25 ayurvedic and unani dispensaries were opened during the year as planned. Ayurvedic College at Jaipur and Udaipur continued to impart training and facilities at Udaipur for research on diseases like infantile paralysis and guinea-worm continued to be available during the year. Non-availability of machineries largely accounted for shortfall in the scheme of amalgamation of pharmacies into one single unit. Shortfall was marked also in the scheme of opening of ayurvedic and unani dispensaries which was largely attributed to the late opening of five dispensaries and late recruitment of vaidyas against the vacant posts.

(c) *Water Supply and Drainage.*—Water borne and allied diseases are mainly responsible for a large incidence of mortality and morbidity in the community, which can be brought under control by establishing protected water supply facilities and sanitary conditions. Protected water supply and proper drainage, are, therefore, one of the most important needs of the various towns in the State. The Superintending Engineer (Health) assisted by 5 Executive Engineers, 20 Assistant Engineers and 55 Engineering subordinates continued to execute and supervise the urban water supply schemes. The execution of rural water supply schemes was transferred to the Collectors and Block Development Officers. The municipalities advance funds allotted to them for water works to this organisation which in turn hands over the works for working when completed but for want of organised and trained staff they are being run by Superintending Engineer (Health).

Out of the total Second Five Year Plan allotment of Rs. 343.96 lakhs, Rs. 35.00 lakhs or 10.18 percent were allotted both for urban and rural water supply schemes. Against this allotment, the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 39.26 lakhs thus exhibiting an excess of 12.17 percent over the year's allotment. Out of this total expenditure of Rs. 39.26 lakhs, Rs. 15.83 lakhs or 40.32 percent were spent on urban water supply schemes and Rs. 23.43 lakhs or 59.68 percent on rural water supply schemes. Water works at Ganganagar and Udaipur were completed and the work at other towns was in progress. Under the rural water supply schemes, which were being executed by the Block Development Officers, 1,951 new wells were constructed and 2,252 wells renovated.

III. HOUSING.

Under this sector four schemes viz., subsidized industrial housing for industrial workers, low income group housing for low income groups, rural housing for the villagers and slum-clearance were planned to be taken up for execution. The executing authority for the industrial housing scheme was the Labour Commissioner where the tenaments were being constructed through the agency of Public Works Department. The low income group housing scheme was executed by the Planning and Development Department which arranged the disbursement of loans for the construction of house through the agency of District Collectors. Rural housing was being executed through a separate agency in the Development Department. The execution of the slum clearance scheme was not taken up.

The total Plan provision for this sector is Rs. 263.50 lakhs. Rs. 93.50 lakhs is for subsidized industrial housing and the balance of

Rs. 170.00 lakhs for low income group housing. Against this plan provision, Rs. 18.00 lakhs were allotted for industrial housing scheme representing 19.25 percent and Rs. 27.00 lakhs or 15.88 percent for low income group housing scheme. The schemes of rural housing and slum-clearance were for the first time provided during the year under review with an allotment of Rs. 0.25 lakhs and Rs. 0.87 lakhs respectively. Against the allotment of industrial housing and low income group housing, Rs. 6.79 lakhs and Rs. 33.16 lakhs respectively were spent during the year representing 37.72 percent and 122.81 percent of the allotment for the year. On rural housing Rs. 0.04 lakhs were spent. No expenditure on slum clearance was reported during the year.

The industrial housing scheme was under execution at 4 centres, viz., Jaipur, Pali, Shri Ganganagar, and Bhilwara. During the year under review 78 tenaments—64 single room and 14 double room were constructed at Jaipur. Thus at the end of the year 1958-59, 1122 tenaments for industrial workers had been constructed out of which 912 were single room tenaments and 210 were double room tenaments. Construction of 120 single room and 10 double room tenaments was in progress. Under the low income group housing scheme Rs. 33.16 lakhs were disbursed in all the 26 districts. The total number of houses constructed was 785 while 988 and 190 houses were raised to roof and plinth level respectively. Under rural housing 141 houses were reported to have been constructed and 442 houses were under construction. Slum-clearance scheme was not implemented during the year.

IV. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

Labour welfare programmes in the Second Five Year Plan include the schemes of opening and maintaining labour welfare centres, opening of new employment exchanges, training to craftsmen in various technical trades, expansion of Employees State Insurance scheme and strengthening of the administrative set-up to implement these schemes as well as enforcement of labour laws and labour welfare activities. All these schemes were executed under the control of Labour Commissioner, with the assistance of Special Officers functioning both at the Headquarters and the Divisions. The execution of the scheme of technical training was transferred from the Labour Commissioner to the Director of Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jodhpur, during the year under review.

The allotment for this sub-sector for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 15.00 lakhs or 24.31 percent of the total provision of Rs. 61.70 lakhs made for the entire Plan period. This allotment excluded the

provision of Rs. 12.08 lakhs under technical training centre scheme, Rs. 1.20 lakhs under the employment exchanges scheme and Rs. 7.00 lakhs under the Employees State Insurance Scheme which were the amounts recoverable from the Government of India for the first two schemes and from the Employees State Insurance Corporation in respect of the last one. Out of the allotment for the year Rs. 8.13 lakhs were spent during the year 1958-59. This expenditure excluded an amount of Rs. 8.20 lakhs being the share of Government of India and of Employees State Insurance Corporation. The physical achievements as well as the expenditure incurred on individual schemes under this sub-sector during the year are given below:—

(a) *Labour welfare centres.*—Under this scheme two 'C' class labour welfare centres at Zawar Mines and Jamsar were newly started during the year. Two 'B' class centres continuing from the previous year at Sawai Madhopur and Kota were converted into 'A' class and two 'C' class Centres, at Jodhpur and Bikaner were converted into 'B' class Centres. Thus at the end of the year 9 'A' class, 3 'B' class and 10 'C' class labour welfare Centres were operating in the State. One sub-labour welfare centre was also started under the Jodhpur centre at Fidusar quarries for the benefit of the workers living at the considerable distance from the existing welfare centres. These welfare centres were provided with the additional staff of compounders, midwives and handicraft teachers and the activities of these centres were also expanded by adding more items of welfare. The construction work of building of the Labour welfare Centres at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Beawar, which were started in the year 1957-58, was completed during this year.

(b) *Expansion of Employees' State Insurance Scheme.*—This scheme was taken up for the first time in the year 1956-57 by opening six centres, viz., Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Lakheri, Bhilwara, and Pali. One Employees State Insurance Scheme centre was started at Beawar in 1957-58. During the year under report two more centres were started at Shriganganagar and Dholpur raising the number of such centres to 9 at the end of the year 1958-59. From the 2nd October 1958, the families of the insured workers were brought under the purview of this scheme. The dispensary opened at Beawar during last year under this scheme continued to function and 61,671 patients were treated. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 0.61 lakhs excluding Rs. 2.46 lakhs shared by the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

(c) *Training in technical trades.*—Two more centres at Udaipur and Kota, which were proposed to be started during the previous year, were opened during the year 1958-59 with 80 and 96 seats

respectively. 64 more seats were added to Ajmer Technical Training Centre during the year. A building to accommodate the Technical Training Centre, Ajmer, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs. The construction work of building of Technical Training Centre, Jaipur, continued to progress during this year. The total expenditure incurred on the activities under the scheme during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 3.34 lakhs excluding an amount of Rs. 5.04 lakhs of the Central shares.

(d) *Expansion of employment exchanges.*—During the year under review two officers were appointed under Vocational Guidance scheme and were deputed at Jodhpur and Jaipur for training. The new employment exchanges, which were proposed to be opened at Tonk and Sirohi, could not be opened due to late sanctions from the Government. These exchanges will now be opened during the year 1959-60. A State Employment Market Information unit was established at the Directorate of Employment. This unit covered all organisations viz., Central Government, State Government, Quasi-Government organisations and local bodies. The State occupational information unit was also established during the year under review and a officer was sent for training at the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi in the occupational analysis and research work. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 0.53 lakhs excluding Rs. 0.71 lakhs of Central share.

(e) *Miscellaneous schemes.*—Under this group of schemes are covered the schemes of expansion of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act, Administrative set-up and Expansion of Statistical Section. The post of the Inspector of Factories and Boilers which was lying vacant since the year 1956-57 was filled up during the Second quarter of the year 1958-59. For the Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act, 4 Labour Inspectors, appointed in the year 1956-57, continued to work at Kota, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Bhilwara centres. The Statistical Unit attached with the Labour Commissioner's office conducted the *ad hoc* survey of the conditions of labour in the four industries viz., (i) Biri Factory, (ii) Public Motor Transport, (iii) Gota Kinari industry, and (iv) Mica Mines Sorting and Cutting Factories during the year under review. A total sum of Rs. 1.07 lakhs was spent during the year 1958-59 on these schemes.

With a view to improve the implementation of the Plan schemes in this sub-sector, monthly meetings of the departmental officers were held from time to time to review the progress of the

schemes and to suggest necessary steps to be taken. To meet the shortage of trained personnel, a training programme of Adult Education teachers and Lady Supervisors was organised during this year and Employment Exchange Officers were deputed for training to the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi.

The employer-employee relations during the year continued to remain peaceful and cordial. The number of industrial disputes was 34 during the year under report involved loss of 39335 mandays, and 4460 workers. The total number of trade unions in the State at the end of the year 1958-59 was 249 with a total membership of 48,752 workers.

V. Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes.

The scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes constitute nearly 4.76 percent of the total population of the State. They have been subjected to exploitation and servitude for generations and have even now to live under appalling conditions of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and under-employment and antiquated social customs and practices. Therefore, a number of special concessions and ameliorative measures were taken for the socio-economic uplift of these classes during the First Five Year Plan period, which have been further extended in the Second Five Year Plan. The programmes for the welfare of these classes in the Second Plan envisage increased facilities for better farming, education, medical care and other social amenities. This programme also provided for the welfare of women and children, youth welfare, correctional measures for criminals and welfare of physically handicapped. Rs. 271.03 lakhs were earmarked for the implementation of this programme for the entire Second Five Year Plan period. Out of this, Rs. 44 lakhs or 16.23 percent of the total plan provision were provided for the year 1958-59. The expenditure incurred on the State Plan Schemes during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 41.32 lakhs which was 93.91 percent of the allotment. Besides, Rs. 16.35 lakhs were also provided for activities under Centrally Sponsored Schemes against which Rs. 13.85 lakhs or 84.71 percent of the allotment were spent during the year.

The details of expenditure and achievements under various schemes of this sub-sector are given below:—

(a) *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—As against an allotment of Rs. 16.20 lakhs, Rs. 15.65 lakhs or 96.60 percent of the allotment was spent during the year under review. Besides, the continuance of the

schemes taken up in 1956-57 and 1957-58, 100 more families were rehabilitated during the year under report. Subsidy was granted to 244 families for purchase of bullocks and to 40 families for the construction of better houses. One drinking water well was constructed and 12 panchayat ghar were also opened as planned.

(b) *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—Rs. 8.30 lakhs were allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during the year under review, out of which Rs. 10.01 lakhs or 120.60 percent of the allotment were spent. Besides continuance of the schemes worked during the first two years of the Second Plan, 42 families as planned were rehabilitated during the year under review and 70 water wells were also improved and constructed.

(c) *Welfare of Other Backward Classes.*—Against the allotment of Rs. 9.70 lakhs, Rs. 9.89 lakhs or 101.96 percent of the allotment were spent during 1958-59. During the year under report 46 families were rehabilitated and 479 families were provided aid for the construction of irrigation wells. Grants were provided to 40 families for purchase of bullocks fulfilling the target and subsidy was granted to 10 families for the construction of better houses. Three drinking water wells were also improved during the year under review.

(d) *Rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars.*—Rs. 1.40 lakhs were allotted for the year under review for rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars, out of which Rs. 1.16 lakhs or 82.86 percent were spent. Under this scheme the work of awarding scholarships to the students and rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars families was continued during the year under report.

(e) *Welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes.*—During the year 1958-59, Rs. 2.40 lakhs were allotted for the schemes of welfare of ex-criminal tribes, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs or 83.33 percent were spent. Subsidy was provided to 9 families for purchase of bullocks and grants were provided to 26 families for construction of better houses. One panchayat ghar was also opened for the benefit of this tribe.

(f) *Welfare Extension Projects.*—Against an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1958-59, Rs. 1.74 lakhs were spent as grant-in-aid to the State Social Welfare Board for running 19 welfare extension projects and meeting the expenses of administrative and supervisory staff.

(g) *Social and Moral Hygiene.*—An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakhs or 25 percent of the allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs was spent during the year. Three Rescue homes, which were started at Jaipur, Udaipur and Ajmer during 1956-57 and 1957-58, were maintained during the year. Besides, 4 district shelters, which were opened at Kota, Bikaner, Dholpur and Jodhpur during 1957-58 were also maintained. In addition, one more shelter each was opened at Ganganagar, Churu, Ajmer, Alwar. Udaipur and two at Jaipur during the year under review.

(h) *Centrally Sponsored schemes.*—The Centrally sponsored schemes which were initiated in the preceding year continued to operate during the year under review. Under the welfare of scheduled tribes schemes, one intensive development block, one ashram school and one industrial centre continued to function during the year. 201 families of Bhils and Serias were rehabilitated, 595 old families were granted financial assistance. Alongwith this, two basic schools were opened, two panchayat ghar buildings, two drinking water wells were constructed. Aid was also given for the construction of 40 houses under better housing scheme. Rs. 8.57 lakhs out of the allotment of Rs. 8.80 lakhs were spent on these activities.

Under the welfare of scheduled caste scheme, 19 training centres started during preceding years were maintained and 7 new such centres were opened. Assistance was provided to 489 families rehabilitated during preceding years while 81 families were rehabilitated during the year under review. One panchayat ghar building and 24 drinking water wells were constructed and aid was provided for the construction of 27 houses. Rs. 3.37 lakhs were spent against the provision of Rs. 3.55 lakhs made during the year on these schemes.

Under the welfare of ex-criminal tribes scheme, 327 old families of Sansies and Kanjars were given assistance while 24 families were rehabilitated at an expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakhs which was 115.00 percent of the allotment for the year.

Procedural difficulties and to some extent the non-availability of adequate trained personnel for manning the institutions operated under the programmes were the main bottlenecks which came in the way of further implementation of schemes under this sub-sector.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

The planning, execution and appraisal of the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan pre-supposes the availability of not only reliable and up-to-date statistics but also a wide understanding of the Plan. The importance of statistics and publicity among the masses to steer through the Plan schemes can hardly be over-estimated. The State's Second Five Year Plan provided an outlay of Rs. 101.29 lakhs under the Miscellaneous sector which included the programmes of development regarding Statistics, Publicity, Bhakra Mandies, Tourism and others. Out of this allotment, Rs. 27.59 lakhs or 27.23 percent were allotted for the year 1958-59, against which Rs. 27.97 lakhs or 101.38 percent of the allotment were spent during the year under review. The cumulative expenditure for the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 37.26 lakhs which represents 36.79 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision for all the schemes under this group. A sum of Rs. 41.20 lakhs has been provided during the year 1959-60 leaving a balance of Rs. 22.83 lakhs which represents the shortfalls of the first three years and the amount available for the last year of the Second Five Year Plan.

The details of the physical as well as financial achievements in the individual sub-sectors of this sector are given below:—

I. Publicity

In order to bring home the message of the Plan to the people, important media of publicity such as the printed words, films, radios, songs, and drama have to be utilised. The Plan includes several measures among which the most important relate to the scheme for expansion of the rural broadcasting and publicity through information centres and mobile vans. The organisation of the Directorate of Public Relations was further strengthened during the year under review by establishing 4 more Public Relation Offices in the districts. Thus, by the end of the year 1958-59, 20 District Public Relation Offices were operating in the State.

Of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 40.99 lakhs, Rs. 9.05 lakhs were provided for the year 1958-59, against

which Rs. 8.80 lakhs representing 97.2 percent of the year's allotment were spent during the year under report. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 0.37 lakhs, Rs. 1.88 lakhs, Rs. 1.34 lakhs and Rs. 5.21 lakhs were spent during the quarters ending June, September, December, 1958 and March, 1959. During the year under review 400 more radio sets with an expenditure of Rs. 0.60 lakhs were purchased and installed in the villages with a view to publicise the progress of the Plan in the rural areas. Besides, 4 mobile vans were also purchased during the year and were allotted to the District Public Relation Officers. The total expenditure on the Field Publicity Scheme amounted to Rs. 5.45 lakhs during the year. Rest of the expenditure, i.e., Rs. 2.75 lakhs was spent on "Other Publicity Schemes" during 1958-59. The shortfall in the financial terms was very insignificant during the year under review. The main difficulty encountered during the year was the non-availability of technical personnel like operators, mechanics etc., of the requisite qualifications in the sanctioned pay-scales.

II. Statistics

Since reliable and up-to-date statistics are essential for the formulation of development plans, and for keeping close and continuous watch over their progress and other economic activities of the State, the Statistical Organisation in the State was further proposed to be strengthened during 1958-59 by making a provision for 5 more District Statistical Offices. Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, Rs. 2.50 lakhs or 25.0 percent were provided for the year 1958-59 against which Rs. 1.68 lakhs or 67.2 percent were spent during the year. The shortfall in expenditure was due to the ban imposed by the Government on the recruitment of staff for District Statistical Agency on the recommendation of the Finance Enquiry Committee, as well as on account of delayed recruitment of the staff by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission. A training programme was executed to impart necessary training to the 23 newly recruited Statistical Inspectors and 12 Progress Assistants, before actually posting them in the field.

During the year under report, the Plan Unit organised a systematic collection of statistics relating to planning, execution and appraisal of the various schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and various reports and reviews required by the State Government, Government of India, Planning Commission and other organisations interested in the implementation of Plan schemes were prepared. The Sample Survey Unit was engaged in certain *ad hoc* surveys.

The following publications were brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics during the year under review:—

1. Basic Statistics, Rajasthan, 1958.
2. Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics-Volume III Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
3. Second Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1957-58.
4. Annual Administration Report of the Directorate for 1957-58.
5. Statistical Atlas of Rajasthan.
6. Rajasthan's Budget Study-1959-60.

Besides, the manuscript of the publication "Statistical Abstract of Rajasthan—1957" was almost finalised during the year under review. The work relating to Census of Rajasthan Government Employees, preparation of State Income Estimates and compilation of other economic indicators like Index of agricultural production, index of wholesale prices, indices of industrial production and mineral production was also in hand.

III. Bhakra Mandies

With the advent of Bhakra waters in Gangangar District and increase in agricultural production, development of certain centres for trades and commerce as Mandies is necessary. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 13.00 lakhs were earmarked for the year 1958-59. The work was carried on throughout the year under review. The total expenditure incurred on Bhakra Mandies during the year 1958-59, amounted to Rs. 4.50 lakhs or 34.6 percent of the allotment for the year. The shortfall of 65.4 percent was mainly due to the scarcity of water, shortage of coal for burning the bricks etc., in this area. The whole of this expenditure related to the construction of buildings in Bhakra Mandies. The work was in progress for construction of shops in Sangaria, Sadul Shahar and Hanumangarh town.

IV. Tourism

No where in India will the tourist find so much that is traditional and picturesque as in Rajasthan. She abounds in beauty spots and pleasure resorts and offers many opportunities for individual tastes such as fishing, boating, hiking.

To develop the touring centres and facilities in Rajasthan Rs. 15.59 lakhs, including Central Government's share, were provided under the Second Five Year Plan.

Out of this amount, Rs. 4.16 lakhs were allotted for the year 1958-59 including Rs. 1.12 lakhs which was provided from out of the Plan ceilings against which Rs. 3.19 lakhs were spent during the year. With this amount Tourist Bureaux at Udaipur, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Bundi and Mount Abu were opened and boating facilities were provided at Udaipur and Mount Abu. The improvement was also made in the Circuit houses of Alwar and Jodhpur. The construction of Low Income Group Rest House at Jaipur and Udaipur was in progress during the year under review.

During the year under review 9,500 foreign tourists visited the different places of Rajasthan and Rs. 19.00 lakhs of foreign exchange were earned. Nearly 8 lakhs of home tourists visited the beauty spots of Rajasthan.

CHAPTER XII

PROGRESS UNDER AJMER PLAN

The States Reorganisation Act came into effect on 1st November, 1956, whereby Ajmer State merged in Rajasthan. Consequently, the Second Five Year Plan for Ajmer (providing for an outlay of Rs. 787.02 lakhs) was also incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan for Rajasthan and this raised the total outlay of Rajasthan's plan to Rs. 10527.26 lakhs. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 787.02 lakhs for Ajmer Plan, Rs. 125.73 lakhs or 15.98 percent of the total were allotted for Ajmer Plan Schemes for the year 1958-59. The allotment for Agriculture and Community Development sector was Rs. 29.18 lakhs during the year under review while Rs. 11.00 lakhs were for irrigation, Rs. 14.39 lakhs for Power Rs. 6.09 lakhs for Industries and Mining, Rs. 6.90 lakhs for Roads, Rs. 56.30 lakhs for Social Services and Rs. 1.87 lakhs for Miscellaneous sector. The allotment of Rs. 125.73 lakhs was exclusive of Rs. 20 lakhs allotted subsequently for construction of administrative buildings during the year.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 125.73 lakhs for the year, the highest amount i.e., Rs. 56.30 lakhs or 44.77 percent was allotted for Social Services sector. The next in order, were Agriculture and Community Development sector with an allotment of Rs. 29.18 lakhs or 23.21 percent, Power sector with an allotment of Rs. 14.39 lakhs or 11.44 percent, Irrigation sector with an allotment of Rs. 11.00 lakhs or 8.75 percent, Roads sector with a provision of Rs. 6.90 lakhs or 5.49 percent, Industries and Mining sector with an allotment of Rs. 6.09 lakhs or 4.84 percent and Miscellaneous sector with an outlay of Rs. 1.87 lakhs or 1.50 percent.

Out of the allotment of Rs. 125.73 lakhs for 1958-59, Rs. 103.00 lakhs or 81.92 percent were spent on Plan schemes during the year under report as against Rs. 57.57 lakhs and Rs. 62.95 lakhs incurred during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. The expenditure incurred during 1958-59 was more by 63.62 percent as compared to that incurred during 1957-58, while the expenditure during 1957-58 was more by 9.35 percent as compared to 1956-57 which indicates substantial increase in the tempo of expenditure incurred from year to year. Out of the outlay earmarked for different sectors during the year under review, the highest expenditure was recorded in Roads sector where 9.70 lakhs or 140.58 percent of the allotment

were spent. The next in order were Agriculture, Social Services, Industries and Mining, Irrigation and Power where Rs. 30.57 lakhs or 104.76 percent, Rs 44.21 lakhs or 78.53 percent, Rs. 4.17 lakhs or 68.47 percent, Rs. 2.91 lakhs or 26.45 percent and Rs. 0.47 lakhs or 3.27 percent were spent respectively. Under the Miscellaneous sector Rs. 10.97 lakhs were incurred against the allotment of Rs. 1.87 lakhs. It may, however, be added that the expenditure included Rs. 9.80 lakhs spent on administrative buildings in Ajmer which was met out of the unallotted amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided for the construction work during the year and, therefore, the Miscellaneous sector, has not been taken into account for recording priority in achievements.

During the year under report, the achievements in financial terms, exceeded the targets laid down for the year in respect of Agriculture and Community Development sector, Community Development and National Extension Services, Forest and soil conservation sub-sectors and Roads sector.

The expenditure incurred during the year under review was more by 6.45 lakhs, Rs. 2.25 lakhs, Rs. 0.43 lakhs, Rs. 3.66 lakhs, Rs. 17.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.78 lakhs on Agriculture and Community Development, Irrigation, Power, Roads, Social Services and Miscellaneous sectors as compared to 1957-58.

The total expenditure incurred on Plan schemes during the period 1956-57 i.e., the three years of the Second Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 223.52 lakhs or 28.40 percent of the total plan provision. By the end of the year under report Rs. 69.12 lakhs or 55.62 percent of the total plan provision for the sectors were spent under Agriculture and Community Development. The cumulative expenditure for Irrigation sector was Rs. 5.90 lakhs or 4.23 percent of the Plan provision while it was Rs. 0.65 lakhs or 0.65 percent for Power sector, Rs. 10.49 lakhs or 20.98 percent for Industries and Mining sector, Rs. 25.09 lakhs or 58.62 percent for Roads sector, Rs. 100.62 lakhs or 30.27 percent for Social Services and Rs. 11.65 lakhs or 233.47 percent for Miscellaneous sector. The percentage of achievement is certainly high for Miscellaneous sector due to the expenditure incurred on construction of administrative buildings, the allotment for which was not originally made at the time of the formulation of Plan for 1958-59. It may be noted that the cumulative expenditure during these three years has exceeded the total plan provision in case of Community Development and National Extension Services sub-sector where Rs. 35.99 lakhs were spent up to the end of 1958-59, against the total plan provision of Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

Under Agriculture sector, 23,616 maunds of wheat and 2,638 maunds of barley seed. 4.875 maunds of gram seed, 18,431 tons of compost manures and 354 tons of Amonium Sulphate were distributed during the year under review. 5 seed stores were also started. 2 new veterinary dispensaries, 5 sheep extension centres and one poultry extension centre were set up under Animal Husbandry while 5 large-sized societies were organised, subsidies and loans were given for construction of two godowns at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each, one marketing society and 30 medium sized and 16 small sized societies were organised under the Co-operative sector during the year under review. In Forests and Soil Conservation sub-sector, advance soil working and sowing and planting was undertaken and 300 acres of land and roadside plantation was completed in 5 miles. Advance soil working was also undertaken over 400 acres for generation of the deserted forests and extension of existing forests. Five miles of road was constructed as approach roads to forests.

Under the Industries sector, two small industries production centres in cuttlery and leather works were started during 1958-59. 62 miles of roads were constructed or improved under Roads sector during this year.

Five junior basic schools were raised to senior basic schools, 3 high schools were converted into multipurpose schools. Teaching of core subjects was improved in three schools and two refresher courses were organised during the year under report under Education sub-sector.

Taking stock of the progress made during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, it would be seen that sufficient progress has been made under Ajmer Plan. Under Agriculture sub-sector, 64041 maunds of wheat, 3096 maunds of barley, 7312 maunds of gram, 100 maunds of maize have been distributed to the cultivators in the form of improved seeds, 42437 tons of compost, 1.281 tons of Amonium sulphate, 4 tons of calcium nitrate and 69 tons of Super Phosphate have also been given to the peasants for increasing the yield per acre.

Under Animal Husbandry sub-sector, 4 veterinary dispensaries have been established at Jawaja, Srinagar, Bijainagar and Sarwar and three extension centres of poultry development have been started during 1956-59. 15 large-sized, 30 medium sized and 16 small sized societies have been organised under Co-operative sub-sector. Loans and subsidies have been advanced for the construction of 4 large sized godowns at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each. Four banking unions have been merged with State Bank, 6 branches of Ajmer

State Banks have been opened and four marketing societies have been organised during the first three years of the Plan under the same sub-sector. Under Forests sub-sector, advance soil working, sowing and planting has so far been done in 800 acres of land and road side plantations have been completed in 15 miles. 15 miles of approach roads to forests have so far been constructed. Two Community Development and National Extension Services blocks have been opened during the Second Plan period. Under Irrigation sub-sector, the survey of commanded area of Narain Sagar Dam has been completed and the estimates for the canals are under preparation. Under Power sub-sector, the work of construction of two power houses at Bijainagar and Kekri has been undertaken which is near completion. It is expected that power will be available to these places in 1959. One handicrafts emporium and 6 production-cum-training centres in the trades of carpentry, black-smithy, leather, footwear, and two large-sized cuttlery and footwear centres are functioning under Industries sub-sector. In addition to this, five peripatetic centres are also running, two at Kekri, two at Ajmer and one at Jawaja. One industrial estate on rural pattern is being established at Makhupura. Under Education sub-sector, 22 middle schools have been converted into senior basic schools, 9 junior basic schools have been raised to senior basic schools, 5 high schools have been converted into multipurpose schools and 6 into higher secondary schools. The Teachers' Training College, Ajmer and Polytechnic Ajmer are also functioning for imparting training to teachers and for providing technical personnel. Two primary health centres have been opened so far in Medical and Public Health sub-sector. 15 "C" class Ayurvedic dispensaries and one "A" class dispensary have been opened under Ayurvedic sub-sector. Under Labour sub-sector, 4 labour welfare centres have been established. For the welfare of Backward Classes, scholarships and aid for boarding is being given to students. Nursery schools and vocational centres have been opened, aid is given to cultivators for purchase of bullocks, seeds, manures and sinking of wells. Steps have also been taken to remove untouchability. One after-care home for women and one district shelter for men have also been started at Ajmer for social welfare. One full fledged district statistical agency has been established for collection of statistics. Under Publicity sub-sector mobile vans have been purchased and one information centre in each block has been provided and 100 community receivers have been purchased. Towards the expansion of Tourist facilities construction of Rest House at Ajmer has been started and Tourist Bureau has been established at Ajmer.

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SECTION III

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

Table 1 — **Allotment and Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan.** (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Second Five year plan allotment (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-59	Expenditure during 1956-59	Percentage of Col. 4 to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**1702.57**	**1110.30**	**1035.65**	**93.28**
1. Agriculture	429.38	304.64	214.35	70.36
2. Consolidation of holdings	32.50	18.50	16.36	88.43
3. Animal Husbandry	211.19	82.02	49.23	60.02
4. Co-operation	164.00	94.26	61.78	65.54
5. Forests and soil Conservation	182.00	78.23	74.71	95.50
6. Fisheries	9.00	3.19	2.10	65.83
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	674.50	529.46	617.12	116.56
II. Irrigation	**2313.23**	**1793.30**	**1645.30**	**91.75**
III. Power	**1999.51**	**1245.39**	**636.76**	**51.13**
IV. Industries and Mining	**577.21**	**225.49**	**141.89**	**62.93**
1. Industries	537.06	224.89	141.56	62.95
2. Mineral Development	40.15	0.60	0.33	55.00
V. Roads	**941.50**	**535.60**	**485.89**	**90.72**
VI. Social Services	**2391.90**	**1224.99**	**957.13**	**78.13**
1 Education	1056.25	512.32	372.37	72.68
2 Medical and Public Health	739.42	405.42	348.63	85.99
3. Housing	263.50	159.12	129.00	81.07
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	61.70	34.07	14.57	42.76
5. Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare	271.03	114.06	92.56	81.18
VII. Miscellaneous	**101.89**	**75.22**	**37.26**	**49.53**
1. Publicity	40.99	22.61	14.03	62.05
2. Statistics	10.00	6.57	3.75	57.08
3. Mandies	50.00	43.00	5.88	13.53
4. Tourism	15.59*	3.04	3.80	101.32
5. Others	0.30	..	9.80	..
Total	**10627.28**	**6210.29**	**4939.88**	**79.54**

* Outside plan ceiling but to be adjusted at the end of Second Plan.

Plan Allotment for 1957-58 and 1958-59

Table 2 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Allotment for 1957-58	Percentage to total allotment 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59	Percentage to total allotment 1958-59	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 4 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**394.91**	**18.34**	**395.81**	**19.68**	**(+)0.23**
1 Agriculture	108.14	5.02	117.81	5.86	(+)8.94
2 Consolidation of holdings	10.00	0.46	5.00	0.25	(—)50.00
3 Animal Husbandry	29.40	1.38	27.60	1.37	(—)6.12
4. Co-operation	35.40	1.64	27.56	1.37	(—)22.15
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	28.67	1.33	33.00	1.64	(+)15.10
6. Fisheries	1.69	0.08	0.80	0.04	(—)52.67
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	181.61	8.43	184.04	9.15	(+)1.34
II. Irrigation	**580.28**	**26.94**	**537.73**	**26.73**	**(—)7.33**
III. Power	**476.70**	**22.13**	**408.16**	**20.29**	**(—)14.38**
IV. Industries and Mining	**95.78**	**4.45**	**70.33**	**3.50**	**(—)26.57**
1. Industries	95.78	4.45	70.33	3.50	(—)26.57
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	**182.60**	**8.48**	**160.00**	**7.95**	**(—)12.38**
VI. Social Services	**403.39**	**18.73**	**411.96**	**20.48**	**(+)2.13**
1. Education	175.32	8.14	190.00	9.45	(+)8.37
2. Medical and Public Health	132.54	6.15	116.80	5.81	(—)11.83
3. Housing	43.00	2.00	46.12	2.29	(+)7.26
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	13.47	0.63	15.00	0.74	(+)11.36
5 Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare	39.06	1.81	44.00	2.19	(+)12.65
VII. Miscellaneous	**20.05**	**0.93**	**27.59**	**1.37**	**(+)37.71**
1 Publicity	7.56	0.35	9.05	0.45	(+)19.71
2 Statistics	2.47	0.12	2.50	0.12	(+)1.21
3. Mandies	10.00	0.46	13.00	0.65	(+)30.00
4. Tourism	3.59§	0.16§	3.04	0.15	(—)15.32
Total	**2153.69**	**100.00**	**2011.00**	**100.00**	**(—)6.60**

§ Outside plan ceiling.

Comparative Expenditure during 1957-58 and 1958-59

Table 3 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Allotment for 1958-59	Expenditure during 1957-58	Expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col 4 to Col. 2	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in Col. 4 as compared to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**395.81**	**329.09**	**474.02**	**119.76**	**(+)44.04**
1 Agriculture	117.81	71.19	110.92	94.15	(+)55.81
2 Consolidation of holdings	5.00*	6.29	8.09	80.90	(+)28.61
3. Animal Husbandry	27.60	12.82	30.65	111.05	(+)139.08
4. Co-operation	27.56	27.00	21.77	78.99	(—)19.37
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	33.00	21.24	35.06	106.24	(+)65.07
6. Fisheries	0.80	1.06	1.00	125.00	(—)5.66
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	184.04	189.49	266.53	144.82	(+)40.66
II. Irrigation	**537.73**	**513.47**	**570.71**	**106.13**	**(+)11.15**
III. Power	**406.16**	**185.52**	**310.64**	**76.11**	**(+)67.43**
IV. Industries and Mining	**70.33**	**55.24**	**60.98**	**86.71**	**(+)10.39**
1. Industries	70.33	55.24	60.98	86.71	(+)10.39
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	**160.00**	**147.84**	**203.70**	**127.31**	**(+)37.78**
VI. Social Services	**411.98**	**332.50**	**349.47**	**84.83**	**(+)5.10**
1. Education	190.00	134.92	155.45	81.82	(+)15.22
2. Medical & Public Health	116.86	130.35	104.58	89.49	(—)19.77
3. Housing	46.12	35.80	39.99	86.71	(+)11.62
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	15.00	4.88	8.13	54.20	(+)66.60
5. Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare	44.00	26.55	41.32	93.91	(+)55.46
VII. Miscellaneous	**27.59**	**6.28**	**27.97**	**101.38**	**(+)345.38**
1. Publicity	9.05	2.97	8.80	97.24	(+)196.30
2. Statistics	2.50	1.32	1.68	67.20	(+)27.27
3. Mandies	13.00	1.38	4.50	34.62	(+)226.09
4. Tourism	3.04	0.61	3.19	104.93	(+)422.95
5. Others	..	..	9.80	..	..
Total	**2011.60**	**1569.94**	**1997.49**	**99.30**	**(+)27.23**

* Excluding Rs. 3.00 lakhs provided by the Central Government and not included in State plan but against which the expenditure incurred has been included and accordingly percentage calculated.

Table 4

Distribution of allotment and expenditure between Revenue, Capital and Loans 1958-59

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture & Community Development	**250.99**	**59.51**	**85.31**	**395.81**	**268.12**	**50.27**	**155.83**	**474.02**
1. Agriculture	54.31	34.60	28.90	117.81	39.40	16.81	54.71	110.92
2. Consolidation of holdings	5.00	..	..	5.00	8.09	..	..	8.09
3. Animal Husbandry	19.39	6.37	1.84	27.60	18.59	10.22	1.84	30.65
4. Co-operation	21.87	1.60	4.09	27.56	15.97	1.71	4.09	21.77
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	32.56	..	0.44	33.00	34.63	..	0.43	35.06
6. Fisheries	0.80	..	..	0.80	1.00	..	..	1.00
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	117.06	16.94	50.04	184.04	150.44	21.53	94.56	266.53
II. Irrigation	..	**537.73**	..	**537.73**	..	**570.71**	..	**570.71**
III. Power	..	..	**408.16**	**408.16**	..	..	**310.64***	**310.64**
IV. Industries and Mining	**42.50**	**9.03**	**18.80**	**70.33**	**34.39**	**8.58**	**18.01**	**60.98**
1. Industries	42.50	9.03	18.80	70.33	34.39	8.58	18.01	60.98
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	..	**100.00**	..	**100.00**	..	**203.70**	..	**203.70**
VI. Social Services	**281.87**	**103.11**	**27.00**	**411.98**	**210.58**	**105.89**	**33.20**	**349.67**
1. Education	150.01	39.99	..	190.00	101.75	53.70	..	155.45
2. Medical and Public Health	76.44	40.42	..	116.86	62.72	41.86	..	104.58
3. Housing	1.12	18.00	27 00	46.12	..	6.79	33.20	39.99
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	11.30	3.70	..	15.00	5.44	2.69	..	8.13
5. Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare	43.00	1.00	..	44.00	40.67	0.65	..	41.32
VII. Miscellaneous	**12.21**	**15.33**	..	**27.59**	**11.94**	**16.63**	..	**27.97**
1. Publicity	9.05	..	..	9.05	8·80	..	..	8.80
2. Statistics	2.50	..	..	2.50	1.68	..	..	1.68
3. Mandies	..	13.00	..	13.00	..	4.50	..	4.50
4. Tourism	0.66	2.38	..	3.04	0 86	2.33	..	3·19
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	9.80	..	9.80
Total	**587.57**	**824.76**	**539.27**	**2011.60**	**524.43**	**955.58**	**517.48**	**1997.49**

* This amount was advanced as loan to Rajasthan State Electricity Board for capital works, though the allotment in the State budget was made in capital account.

Table 5 **Expenditure Pattern during 1958-59** (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Direct	On Grants & Subsidies	On loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**203.90**	**114.49**	**155.62**	**474.01**
1. Agriculture	54.30	1.91	54.71	110.92
2. Consolidation of holdings	8.09	..	..	8.09
3 Animal Husbandry	27.77	1.04	1.84	30.65
4. Co-operation	12.29	5.39	4.09	21.77
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	33.36	1.27	0.43	35.06
6. Fisheries	1.00	..	..	1.00
7 Community Development and National Extension Services	67.09	104.88	94.56	266.53
II. Irrigation	**570.71**	..	..	**570.71**
III. Power	..	..	**310.64***	**310.64**
IV. Industries and Mining	**37.38**	**5.59**	**18.01**	**60.98**
1. Industries	37.38	5.59	18.01	60.98
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	**203.70**	..	..	**203.70**
VI. Social Services	**279.56**	**36.71**	**33.20**	**349.47**
1. Education	149.30	6.15	..	155.45
2. Medical & Public Health	104.58	..	..	104.58
3 Housing	6 79	..	33.20	39.99
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	8.13	..	..	8.13
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	10.76	30.56	..	41.32
VII. Miscellaneous	**25.47**	**2.50**	..	**27.97**
1. Publicity	8.63	0.17	..	8.80
2. Statistics	1.68	..	..	1.68
3. Mandies	4.50	..	..	4.50
4. Tourism	0.86	2.33	..	3.19
5. Others	9.80	..	..	9.80
Total	**1330.72**	**159.29**	**517.48**	**1997.49**

* This amount was advanced as loan to Rajasthan State Electricity Board out of the allotment on capital account.

State and Central Share in Expenditure during 1958-59

Table 6 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Expenditure of schemes financed exclusively by State	Expenditure on schemes financed partly by				Total
		State's share	Central share			
			Loans	Grants & subsidies	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Community Development	31.20	125.51	174.08	142.60	317.12	474.83
1. Agriculture	4.29	21.50	59.06	26.07	85.13	110.92
2. Consolidation of holdings	..	6.08	..	2.01	2.01	8.09
3. Animal Husbandry	14.26	5.27	1.07	10.05	11.12	30.65
4. Co-operation	0.92	10·81	4.61	5.43	10.04	21.77
5. Forest and Soil Conservation	11.92	8.32	9.13	5.69	14.82	35.06
6. Fisheries	..	0.75	..	0.25	0.25	1.00
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	..	72.78	100.16	93.59	193.75	266.53
II. Irrigation	..	190.64	690.71	..	690.71†	881.35
III. Power						
IV. Industries and Mining	6.10	19.67	22.25	12.96	35.21	60.98
1. Industries	6.10	19.67	22.25	12.96	35.21	60.98
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	..	170.70	38.00	..	38.00†	208.70
VI. Social Services	70.67	126.92	26.55	115.33	141.88	349.47

Table 6 (*Contd*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Expenditure on schemes financed exclusively by State	Expenditure on schemes financed partly by				Total
		State's share	Central share			
			Loans	Grants & subsidies	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Education	11.69	72.33	..	71.43	71.43	155.45
2. Medical and Public Health	55.33	28.14	..	21.11	21.11	104.58
3. Housing	..	0.04	36.55	3.40	39.99	39.99
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	3.65	4.48	..	..	..	8.13*
5. Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare	..	21.97	..	19.35	19.35	41.32
VII. Miscellaneous	19.49	6.80	..	1.68	1.68	27.97
1. Publicity	3.35	5.28	..	0.17	0.17	8.80
2. Statistics	..	0.84	..	0.84	0.84	1.68
3. Mandies	4.50	..	..	..	..	4.50
4. Tourism	1.84	0.68	..	0.67	0.67	3.19
5. Others	9.80	..	..	..	..	9.80
Total	127.65	640.24	656.54	578.08	1220.80	1987.49

† The expenditure to the extent of Rs. 83 lakhs out of which Rs. 50 lakhs under Irrigation & Power and Rs. 33 lakhs under Roads has been financed out of the Miscellaneous Development Fund loan received from the Government of India.

* A sum of Rs. 8.20 lakhs was received as Central share but has not been included as it was not provided for in the State Plan budget.

Allotment and Expenditure under Plan Schemes Rajasthan

Table 7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
1. Agriculture.										
1. Minor irrigation including tube wells										
(a) Construction of wells	70.58	13.98	29.53	15.00	0.54	1.75	4.70	30.10	37.09	247.26
(b) Deepening of wells	11.00		1.98	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	100.00
(c) Development of village tanks	34.00	..	3.47	7.00	0.20	..	..	6.14	6.34	91.75
(d) Boring of tube wells	10.00	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	3.67	3.67	91.75
2. Land development and consolidation of holdings										
(a) Agricultural machinery										
(i) Loans for installation of pumping sets	10.85	0.41	1.52	3.00	..	0.05	0.04	3.78	3.87	129.00
(ii) Loans for installation of persian wheels	5.40	0.45	0.41	1.00	..	Neg.	0.22	0.65	0.87	87.00
(iii) Loans for small agricultural implements	2.55	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.01	0.86	0.87	87.00
(iv) Loans for generating sets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7 (Contd.)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) Reclamation of land	15.00	..	1.16	2.00	..	0.15	0.10	0.95	1.20	60.00
(c) Soil conservation *	4.00	0.03	0.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Land planning survey	0.56	0.03	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Seed farms										
(a) Seed multiplication & distribution										
(i) Multiplication of improved seeds	75.00	1.06	7.93	31.53	0.99	2.02	1.94	11.57	16.52	52.39
(ii) Distribution of improved seeds	4.00	0.26		1.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	100.00
4. Supply scheme and plant protection										
(a) Manure and fertilizers										
(i) Phosphatic fertilizers	3.35	0.11	0.04	0.50	..	Neg.	0.02	0.48	0.50	100.00
(ii) Compost development	7.60	..	2.53	3.36	0.13	0.08	0.11	2.22	2.54	75.60
(iii) Development of local manurial resources including simple manurial trials		..	1.33	3.66	0.13	0.17	0.23	1.38	1.91	52.19
(b) Plant protection	17.46	0.04	2.89	5.14	0.32	0.42	0.48	3.77	4.99	97.08
(c) Weed control	0.77	..	Neg.	0.10	..	Neg.	0.02	0.02	0.04	40.00
(d) Identification and control of citrus diseases	0.77	0.01	0.03	0.05	..	Neg.	0.02	..	0.02	40.00

5. Development of commercial crops horticulture and fruit preservation.										
(a) Fruit development	18.00	0.39	2.29	3.64	0.08	0.93	0.62	2.60	4.23	116.21
(b) Special commodities—										
(i) Sugarcane development	9.10	0.21	0.63	1.84	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.48	0.95	51.83
(ii) Cotton extension	11.00	0.27	1.03	1.42	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.34	1.08	76.05
6. Agricultural education										
(a) Agricultural College, Udaipur	35.31	7.47	8.23	12.86	1.97	1.68	1.99	3.51	9.15	72.27
(b) Hostel for S.K.N. Institution, Jobner	N.A.	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	0.11	0.11	7.33
(c) Basic Agricultural Schools	13.26	..	0.54	0.38	0.09	0.29	0.70@	1.81	2.89	760.53
(d) Extension Training Centres		..	0.40	0.50	0.02	0.04	0.03@	0.02	0.11	22.00
7. Agriculture research, information and statistics.	**									
(a) Experiments and research schemes	**									
(i) Botanical extensions	3.00		0.26	0.58	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.36	62.07
(ii) Millets and pulses improvement	1.64		0.14	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.22	115.79
(iii) Extension of chemistry section	3.00		0.45	0.99	0.07	0.10	0.17	0.25	0.59	59.60
(iv) Soil survey	3.22		0.30	0.42	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.30	0.49	116.67
(v) Extension of entomological section	2.80		0.08	0.85	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.31	36.47
(vi) Plant pathological section	3.51		0.35	1.18	0.08	0.08	0.20	0.56	0.92	77.97
(vii) Statistical research	1.25		0.08	0.21	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.13	61.90
(viii) Sugarcane research	**		0.01	0.31	..	..	0.03	0.04	0.07	22.58
(ix) Agricultural research	2.00		..	×	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.28	

* Transferred to Forest sector

Neg.—Negligibly small.

@Data relates to renamed schemes of training centres and V.L.W. youth activities etc. since December, 1958, onwards.

** Provided for under the scheme, contribution to ICAR [7 (a)] allotment for which is Rs. 5.40 lakhs.

× Allotted in revised budget.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(*x*) Agricultural research building	4.50		..	2.00	..	..	..	1.05	1.05	52.50
(*xi*) Establishment of agronomical section	2.85	0.41	..	1.13	..	..	0.02	0.13	0.15	13.27
(*xii*) Survey of crop diseases	0.73		..	0.30	..	Neg	0.02	0.10	0.12	40.00
(*xiii*) Simple fertilizer trial scheme	**		..	0.31	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.23	74.19
(*xiv*) Model agronomical trials	**		..	0.10	0.02	Neg	0.02	0.02	0.06	60.00
(*xv*) Survey of additional agricultural implements	**		..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) Schemes of reclamation of saline and alkaline soils	3.50		..	1.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) Date palm and citrus research	**		..	0.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) Trial of imported and improved implements	**	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Agricultural information	2.95	0.42	0.51	1.02	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.66	0.90	88.24
(*c*) Agricultural marketing and market news service	5.50	0.22	0.59	0.44¶	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.25	56.81
(*d*) Improvement of agricultural statistics	8.57	0.22	0.52	0.96	0.09	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.64	66.67
(*e*) Contribution to ICAR	5.40	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Staff scheme	16.00	0.09	1.32	2.99	0.33	0.50	0.40	0.77	2.00	66.89
(*g*) Oil seed development scheme	..	..	..	***	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	
TOTAL ..	429.38	32.24%	71.19	117.81+	5.77	9.30	13.33	82.52	110.22	94.15
2. Consolidation of Holdings.										
1. Consolidation of holdings	32.50	1.98	6.29	*5.00	1.65	1.73	2.17	2.54	8.09	*80.90

8. Animal Husbandry.

1.	Dairy development	11.90	0.11	0.12	1.85	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.18	9.73
2.	All India key village scheme	29.64	0.46	2.35	2.55	0.15	0.31	0.51	2.29	3.26	127.84
3.	Gaushala development	6.60	0.84	1.38	1.09	0.02	0.03	0.07	1.09	1.21	111.01
4.	Opening of gosadans	2.29	..	0.04	0.10	..	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.12	120.00
5.	Poultry development	5.81	0.05	0.35	1.96	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.76	0.92	46.94
6.	Advanced training	1.00	0.03	0.05	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Mobile veterinary dispensaries	2.90	0.16	0.40	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.16	64.00
8.	Purchase and distribution of calves	5.01	0.10	0.24	0.20	..	Neg.	0.01	0.17	0.18	90.00
9.	Supervisory staff	13.37	0.25	2.37	2.85	0.53	0.60	0.58	0.80	2.51	88.07
10.	Bull premium scheme	5.40	..	..	0.45	..	..	Neg.	0.15	0.15	33.33
11.	Canal improvement	3.00	..	0.06	0.29	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.14	0.26	89.66
12.	Conversion of Veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	4.84	..	..	0.50	..	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.35	70.00
13	Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	5.00	..	0.18	0.53	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.35	66.04
14	Sheep & Wool development	55.49	0.07	1.97	6.56	0.34	0.42	0.53	1.36	2.65	40.40
15.	Hostel at farm (Nagaur)	0.50	..	..	0.50	—	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Veterinary College	23.62	..	0.24	2.50	0.50	0.64	0.25	1.23	2.67	106.80
17.	Rinderpest eradication	13.49	..	..	3.42	Neg.	1.17	1.06	1.35	3.58	104.68
18.	Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	11.53	0.95	0.33	1.76	0.27	0.27	0.45	0.59	1.58	89.77
19.	Mass immunisation of cattle	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Organisation of cattle shows	2.50	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	50.00
21.	Piggery development	$	..	..	0.08	Neg.	Neg.	0.05	0.02	0.07	87.50
	TOTAL ..	211.19§	5.76¶¶	12.32@	27.60	1.98	3.86	3.90	10.51	30.65**	111.05

¶ Excludes Rs. 0.80 lakhs allotted under Co-operative sector.
** Provided for in the revised budget for the year.
% Includes expenditure on anti-locust measures outside plan provision and construction of buildings breakup for which is not available (Rs. 6.16 lakhs.)
+ Excludes allotment of Rs. 0.05 lakhs shown against scheme 4 (d).
* Excluding Rs. 5.00 lakhs provided by the Central Government and not included in state plan, but against which the expenditure incurred has been included in Col. 6 to 10 and accordingly percentage calculated.
— Expenditure incurred has been included in expenditure on buildings, details for which are not available.
$ To be met out from the provision of other schemes under Animal husbandry sector.
§ Includes Rs. 6.50 lakhs provided for construction of buildings, schemewise breakup for which are not available.
¶¶ Includes Rs. 2.54 lakhs spent for construction of buildings and excludes the amount spent on sheep and wool development schemes transferred to Animal Husbandry sector from Industries in 1957-58.
@ This includes Rs. 2.14 lakhs spent on construction of buildings.
** This includes Rs. 8.56 lakhs spent on buildings and Rs. 1.84 lakhs given as loan to sheep breeders.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. Co-operation.										
1. Share capital contribution to credit institutions	..	9.88	‡21.75	‡12.95	..	..	..	‡1.96	‡1.96	15.14
2. Construction of godowns for large sized credit Societies	19.00	0.09	5.10	2.85	..	..	..	3.77	3.77	132.28
3. Subsidy for staff of credit institutions	10.71	0.84	1.28	2.56	..	..	..	2.15	2.15	83.98
4. Processing societies :—										
(a) Cotton gin	5.25	..	1.20							
(b) Oil mill	2.50	..	..							
5. State ware housing corporation	10.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Creation of funds :—										
(a) Co-operative development fund	4.50	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Agricultural credit (Relief and Guarantee fund)	10.50	..	2.00	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	100.00
7. Departmental staff	52.69	0.87	4.24	12.86	1.73	1.97	2.28	3.10	9.08	70.61
8. Co-operative development below district level	X	..	..	0.67	..	..	..	0.71	0.71	105.97
9. Primary marketing societies	28.84	0.83	5.08	3.33	..	..	..	3.73	3.73	112.01
10. Apex marketing society	5.50	..	2.35	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Co-operative training and research & experimentation :—										
(a) Co-operative training	11.34	0.30	..	1.44	0.09	0.11	0.21	0.41	0.82	56.95
(b) Research & experimentation	0.50	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Co-operative farming	2.00	0.20	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	13.33
13. Education for non Official	X	..	..	0.87	..	..	..	0.51	0.51	58.62
14. Agriculture marketing	X	..	..	0.80	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.71	88.75
TOTAL	164.00	13.01	57.00	*27.56	1.85	2.13	2.53	15.16	¶21.77	78.99

5. Forest and Soil Conservation.

1. Education	9.16	1.37	1.90	2.62	0.25	0.30	0.69	1.24	2.48	98.61
2. Demarcation and Settlement	13.40	3.80	4.07	4.78	0.95	0.97	1.20	1.84	4.96	103.77
3. Forest research	1.98	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.05	0.16	0.03	0.14	0.38	86.36
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment and original surveys	17.00	0.40	0.45	0.81	0.05	0.19	0.40	1.06	1.70	209.87
5. Creation of village forest, afforestation as a measure of Soil Conservation in areas subject to :—										
(i) Water erosion	16.50	3.28	3.58	2.65	0.51	1.17	1.22	2.74	5.64	103.49
(ii) Wind erosion	16.90			2.80						
6. Commercial plantations	11.58	4.14	3.24	4.48	0.41	0.94	0.99	2.24	4.58	102.23
7. Industrial plantations	1.00	0.10	0.48	0.95	0.09	0.80	[illegible]	1.13	2.37	249.47
8. Rehabilitation of Jagir forests	7.70	0.57	0.51	0.54	0.03	0.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.54	100.00
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	7.50	0.57	1.31	1.53	0.05	0.16	0.18	1.12	[illegible]	99.34
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	4.00	..	0.55	0.51	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.42	0.50	
11. Development of national park and game sanctuaries	7.53	0.40	0.76	1.39	0.08	0.13	0.27	0.78	1.26	90.65
12. Soil conservation	56.33	2.03	2.30	8.00	0.20**	0.86**	0.66**	4.16**	5.88**	73.50
13. Opening of forest nurseries	1.17	0.06	0.14	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.23	115.00

‡ The total amount for the scheme of share capital contribution to credit institutions will be obtained by state Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. Its allotment and expenditure does not form part of the plan allotment and expenditure.

× These Schemes were not provided for in the Second Five Year Plan but were included later in 1958-59.

* Includes Rs. 1.36 lakhs, schemewise breakup of which is not available.

† Includes Rs. 0.11 lakhs of buildings.

** Includes expenditure incurred through Agriculture department.

Table 7 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14. Communication and Buildings :—										
(i) Roads	3.25	0.12	0.60	0.85	0.09	0.01	0.05	1.39	1.54	181.18
(ii) Buildings	7.00	1.05	0.91	0.56	..	0.08	0.06	1.35	1.49	266.07
TOTAL ..	182.00	18.41	21.24	33.00	2.80**	5.91**	6.23**	20.12**	35.06**	106.24
6. Fisheries.										
1. Fisheries development	9.00	0.04	1.06	0.80	0.29	0.12	0.16	0.43	1.00	125.00
7. Community Development and National Extension Services										
1. Supervision		2.59	4.57	4.35	1.09	1.09	1.33	1.84	5.35	122.99
2. District project head-quarters		38.61	53.01	48.16	11.18	13.16	15.24	21.77	61.35	127.39
3. Agriculture		5.16	5.70	6.12	0.29	0.93	1.63	10.10	12.95	211.60
4. Irrigation		6.85	3.63	5.87	0.75	0.53	0.63	3.86	5.77	98.30
5. Reclamation		0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Health and Sanitation	674.50	23.75	21.20	19.98	1.97	2.41	3.31	16.17	23.86	119.42
7. Education		8.87	9.54	6.27	0.63	0.61	1.08	5.85	8.17	130.30
8. Social Education		8.60	11.09	10.26	0.75	1.36	2.33	7.92	12.36	112.77

9. Communication		10.51	8.53	11.42	0.70	0.73	1.13	6.72	9.28	81.26
10. Rural Arts and Crafts		1.61	2.44	3.93	0.36	0.98	1.18	3.23	5.75	146.31
11. Housing		5.65	12.68	16.94	0.58	0.72	0.80	3.50	5.60	33.06
12. Project loans		48.82	57.10	50.04	4.68	21.47	12.62	55.79	94.56	188.97
TOTAL ..		674.50	161.10	189.49	184.04	22.98	43.99	41.26	136.75	266.53‡‡	144.82

II. IRRIGATION.

I. Multipurpose Scheme—										
1. Bhakra Nangal	563.00	228.82	146.28	127.73	33.92	22.81	26.13	39.19	122.05	95.55
(a) Works in Rajasthan	133.00	54.91	22.83	5.00	0.22	1.45	(—)1.29	(—)1.23	(—)0.85	..
(b) Share of Common Works	430.00	173.91	123.45	122.73	33·70+	21.36+	27.42+	40.42+	122.90+	100.13
2. Chambal Project	950.00	194.97	238.92	252.00	38.26	88.41	33.11	174.53	345.01*	136.91
(a) Kota Barrage				70.502	7.78	43.03	11.53	(—)0.08	62.26	88.31
(b) Right Main Canal	800.00	182·00	238.92	139.30	25.04	40.24	18.84	66.43	150.55	108.06
(c) Left Canal				40.20	5.26	4.88	3.46	9.45	23.07	57.39
(d) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	50.00	2.97		2.00	0.18	0.26	(—)0.74	0.29	(—)0.01	..
II. Major and Medium Plan Works—										
3. Parwati	21.60	12.12	5.76	13.50	1.12	0.84	0.87	3.64	6.47	47.93
4. Moja	12.00	10.61	7.65	3.30	0.74	1.89	0.84	0.82	4.29	130.00
5. Naharnagar	0.83	0.25	0.27	..	0.63	..	—	—	0.63	..

** Included expenditure incurred through agriculture department.
‡ Includes Rs. 0.21 lakhs spent during 1957-58 adjustment for which was made during 1958-59.
‡‡ Includes expenditure on buildings, subheadwise breakup of which is not available.
+ Estimated on the basis of 15.22, 19.06, 19.06, 22.26 percent of the total expenditure in Punjab on Bhakra Dam, Nangal Dam, Hydel Channel and Bhakra Canals respectively in which Rajasthan has to share ultimately.
* Includes Rs. 100.14 lakhs for supplementary expenditure, work wise breakup for which is not available.
$ Excludes Rs. 27.62 lakhs for interest charges on capital accounts and Rs. 4.10 lakhs through the agency of Revenue.

Table 7 (*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Ummed Sagar	1.09	0.69	0.14	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..
7. Godha	3.65	2.53	6.56	2.10	4.29	1.41	0.56	0.93	7.19	342.38
8. Morel	5.00	4.26	0.57	0.65	0.85	0.06	0.35	0.02	1.08	166.15
9. Bankli	0.50	0.79	0.39	..	0.07	(—)0.01	0.05	0.01	0.12	..
10. Girinanda	4.60	2.40	2.54	0.13	0.30	0.31	0.09	0.22	0.92	707.69
11. Jawai	10.00	11.77	1.82	2.87	0.35	0.71	0.16	0.94	2.16	75.26
12. Hemawas	2.65	0.24	0.01	0.10	..	..	0.07	0.09	0.16	160.00
13. Kalisil	4.50	1.29	3.07	2.05	0.02	0.11	(—)0.06	0.06	0.15	7.31
14. Juggar	1.50	0.46	0.29	0.35	..	0.01	..	0.07	0.08	22.86
15. Nindar	0.30	0.51	..	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Bhula	0.68	0.11	(—)0.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Surwal	0.70	0.14	0.89	0.80	0.55	0.41	0.02	0.25	1.23	153.75
18. Sabi	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Mahi	98.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Wagan	46.50	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Bandi	26.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Khari Storage	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

23. Gurgaon Canal	95.00	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Sewan Bhadon	11.00	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.02	..
25. Alnia	12.50	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	0.52
26. West Banas	25.00	..	..	5.00	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.21	0.42	3.40
27. Sukli	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Baroch Badgaon	45.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	2.00
29. Baroch (Vallabhnagar)	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Banas	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Jakham	70.00	..	0.14	4.00	0.22	0.24	0.29	1.10	1.25	48.00
32. Khari Feeder	20.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Bhagatpur Feeder	20.00	..	0.02	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Narnia Sagar	34.72	..	..	2.00	..	..	0.04	0.10	0.14	7.00
35. Other works at Ajmer	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. *Soil conservation works*										
36. Sarwania	2.70	1.24	2.40	0.50	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.29	58.00
37. Sansi	18.82	7.26	8.24	4.00	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.65	2.79	67.50
38. Anwar	18.00	7.88	4.81	5.00	0.39	0.41	0.76	2.51	4.27	85.40
39. Deoria	1.86	0.74	1.42	0.10	0.25	0·20	0.11	..	0.56	560.00
40. Atwara	2.00	1.42	2.07	0.56	0.54	0.57	0.20	0.13	1·44	257.14
41. Kantri	0.25	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Kalabhata	0.26	0.08	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Bagolia	1.20	2.27	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7 (*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
44. Ora	5.68	4.62	2.18	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.16	0.43	330.77
45. Parwan	6.41	2.60	2.56	2.00	0.38	0.30	0.23	0.56	1.47	73.50
46. Kali Sindh	7.14	3.26	2.77	4.00	1.20	0.35	0.58	2.00	4.13	103.25
47. Bundi-ka-gothera	2.97	0.92	0.88	1.51	0.10	0.68	0.04	0.16	0.98	64.90
48. Paibalapur	0.87	(—)0.04	0.02	0.50	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.11	22.00
49. Godala	3.07	0.84	1.13	1.00	0.01	0.12	..	..	0.13	13.00
50. Galwa	10.00	2.51	1.27	8.20	0.36	0.18	0,88	2.59	4.01	48.90
51. Lodisar-ka-naka	8.00	4.64	1.99	2.00	0.64	0.21	0.40	0.97	2.22	111.00
52. Mashi	10.00	2.97	4.89	8.20	1.64	1.20	1.20	1.77	5.81	70.85
53. Bhim Sagar	11.13	1.57	1.09	4.00	0.35	0.14	-0.07	-0.12	-0.68	17.00
54. Khari	20.33	6.71	10.64	3.30	1.10	0.64	0.45	0.60	2.79	84.55
55. Namona canal	20.00	8.11	13.53	1.00	1.25	2.01	1.89	1.99	7.14	714.00
56. Gambheri	19.65	10.02	3.72	4.00	0.98	2.03	1.04	1.14	5.19	129.75
IV. Minor irrigation works	276.30	29.10	29.18	45.00	5.76	5.93	3.91	11.70	27.30	60.67
V. Survey & investigation	13.25	0.36	3.41	4.00	0.67	0.49	1.40	2.25	4.81	120.27
TOTAL	2813.28*	561.12	513.47	537.73	96.12	133.65	76.43	262.51	570.71	106.13

III. POWER

1. Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project										
(a) Share in construction of common works	242.22	84.33	97.39	..	8.05‡	[24.61‡	17.02‡	23.39‡	73.07‡	
(b) Distribution works executed by Punjab Government										
(c) Bulk supply	138.78	8.80	0.50	79.91	0.01	1.25	1.18	5.89	8.32	10.42
(d) Local Distribution	114.00		22.41	39.99	12.15	22.04	18.45	(—)45.52	7.12	17.80
2. Chambal Hydel Project										
(a) Transmission system	420.00	0.05	1.05	100.00	0.40	0.39	0.79	6.06	7.64	7.64
(b) Rana Pratap Sagar Project	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bhopal Sagar Power Project	233.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Development of Thermal power Stations & Connected works.										
(a) Diesel generating section.										
(i) Jhalawar		0.39	0.41	1.49	+	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.14	9.40
(ii) Hindaun-Karauli		0.75	0.56	3.00	0.38	0.06	..	0.22	0.66	22·00
(iii) Niwai-Tonk		1.75	0.77	3.00	0.03	..	0.10	0.05	0.18	6.00
(iv) Dungarpur		0.55	0.96	2.02	..	..	0.01	0.16	0.17	8.42
(v) Jaisalmer		..	0.13	3.09	0.04	..	0.02	0.05	0.11	122.22
(vi) Kishangarh		1.11	1.07	0.40	0.08	0.05	(—)0.01	..	0.12	30.00
(vii) Sagwara		0.44	0.51	1.43	0.06	0.02	0.05	(—)0.06	0.07	4.89
(viii) Dholpur		..	0.06	0.74	..	..	0.01	0.02	0.03	4.05
(b) Renovation of diesel power houses										
(i) Bharatpur		0.62	0.68	1.40	0.03	..	0.03	0.02	0.07	5.00
(ii) Bhilwara		2.34	1.53	1.00	0.04	0.35	0.11	0.23	0.73	73.00
(iii) Shahpura	266.16	0.01	..	1.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.23	0.34	34·00
(iv) Alwar		2.56	0.14	0.75	..	..	0.36	(—)0.06	0.30	40.00
(v) Deeg		0.03	0.25	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.03	3.00

* Schemewise total comes to Rs. 2812.93 lakhs but the provision in the budget has been shown as Rs. 2813.28 lakhs.
‡ Estimated on the basis of 15.22 percent of the total expenditure incurred during the year in Punjab on Bhakra Hydel Project
\+ Negligibly small.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(c) Installation and additional generating plants										
(i) (a) Jodhpur		3.00	1.07	27.00	0.03	0.27	1.41	(—)1.46	0.25	0.93
(b) Masuria			0.05							
(ii) Kota		..	14.24	13.52	0.10	0.27	0.32	0.84	1.53	11.32
(iii) Jaipur		..	0.09	21.50	..	0.10	0.22	2.28	2.60	12.04
(iv) Alwar		..	..	10.44	..	0.03	0.08	14.83	14.94	143.10
(v) Bharatpur		..	..	20.44	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.32	1.60
(d) Spare plant at Bikaner		0.69	0.32	..	..	..	1.17	..	1.17	..
(e) 33 KV Bikaner-Jamser		0.70	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) 33 KV Dausa-Gangapur		0.19	0.04	3.00	0.01	..	0.01	..	0.02	0.67
(g) 66 KV Jaipur-Makrana		..	0.08	5.00	..	0.65	..	..	0.65	13.00
(h) Local H & L tension distribution										
(i) (a) Jaipur			(—)0.30							
(b) 11 KV line from Nallah power house to Gandhinagar.		(—)0.02	0.19	2.50	0.05	0.08	0.11	..	0.24	9.60
(ii) Jodhpur		..	..	1.00	0.08	0.01	..	0.01	0.10	10.00
(iii) Kota		..	0.44	1.00	0.03	0.11	..	0.04	0.18	18.00
(iv) Bikaner		..	0.07	1.00	..	0.75	0.05	0.06	0.86	86.00
(v) Jaipur		0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Acquisition of privately owned power houses		2.66	0.07	..	0.82	..	..	..	0.82	..
(vii) Installation of two lister engines at Jodhpur		..	..	..	..	0.04	0.01	0.42	0.47	—

Ajmer Schemes:—										
(i) Kokri power station distribution		0.09	..	0.89	..	0.01	0.24	0.06	0.41	46.07
(ii) Deoli power station distribution				0.60	..	..	..	..	—	..
(iii) Bijaynagar power station distribution				1.50	..	..	0.09	0.07	0.16	10.57
(iv) Pisangan transmission and distribution		0.05	0.04	0.59	..	..	..	..	—	..
(v) Nasirabad transmission and distribution				1.00	..	..	..	..	—	..
(vi) Acquisition of Ajmer Electric Supply Co.		..	..	9.81	..	..	..	..	—	..
(vii) 33 KV line Ajmer to Beawar to Bijaynagar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Establishment, tools and plants		19.39	28.37	22.56	0.58	4.33	(—)5.34	2.73	(—)0.40	—
4. Rural and Urban Electrification:—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Bilara		2.17	1.20	3.32	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.19	0.23	9.94
(b) Nagaur		1.73	0.18	1.10	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.19	17.37
(c) Chittorgarh		0.54	2.07	0.90	0.16	0.07	0.38	0.35	0.96	106.67
(d) Sumerpur		0.44	1.08	2.30	1.17	(—)0.92	0.05	0.02	0.33	14.35
(e) Baran		..	..	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Jalore		0.21	1.07	0.24	0.82	(—)0.49	0.13	0.07	0.33	137.50
(g) Rajsamand		0.26	0.62	2.89	1.33	(—)1.22	0.01	0.03	0.21	7.27
(h) Taranagar		0.38	0.53	1.12	0.06	..	0.01	..	0.07	6.25
(i) Jhunjhunu		0.33	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	—	..
(j) Todabhim	112.35	0.16	..	1.16	..	..	..	..	..	—
(k) Sawai Madhopur		0.26	..	0.50	0.01	..	0.01	0.03	0.05	10.00
(l) Deedwana		0.44	1.26	1.89	0.07	..	..	0.21	0.28	14.81

Table 7(*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(m) Chomu-Reengus		0.64	0.80	3.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	—	0.09	3.00
(n) Alwar (29 villages)		2.20	0.06	0.25	—		—	—	—	—
(o) Steam turbines for Jaipur power house		—	3.46	3.50	0.02	0.75	0.14	0.48	1.39	39.71
(p) Additional Plant at Masuria		"	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(q) Sirohi		"	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.05	0.06	—
(r) Malpura		"	—	"	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	—
(s) Bharatpur-Deeg line		"	"	"	"	0.30	"	—	0.30	—
5. Investigation	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL	1999.51	140.60£	185.52£	408.16	26.85	130.72**	34.54	118.53+	310.64§	76.11

IV INDUSTRIES & MINING

1. Industries

I. Handloom Development—

1. Inspection & stamping Offices and Central Office	29.62	1.49	1.16	0.23	0.20	0.29	0.38	1.10	94.83
2. Handloom sales depot, mobile sales van and rebate on sales of handlooms		5.79	2.36	0.69	1.02	1.82	2.88	5.81	246.19

3. Research, designing and marketing of handloom (Publicity and Propaganda, prizes, Survey and Statistics, Purchase of Improved tools, Purchase of Samples, Miscellaneous schemes, Pattern Making *)	4.04	6.12	0.81	1.99	..	0.02	0.03	1.89	1.94	97.49
4. Housing colony and loan for housing colony for weavers	×		..	0.77	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	51.95
5. Establishment of dyeing houses	7.33		0.29	0.55	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.48	87.27
6. Working and share capital to weavers of co-operative societies and purchase of share of apex co-operative societies	19.87	..	2.65	2.05	..	..	..	0.59	0.59	27.78
II. Wool Development—										
1. Establishment of wool manufacturing centres (Establishment of mechanised dyeing and finishing centre, Jodhpur, Establishment of woollen carding & finishing centre, & Blanket production centre, Jodhpur)	9.10	..	0.71	2.44	0.04	0.15	0.25	0.56	1.09‖	40.98
2. Establishment of wool training-cum-production centres (Woollen Cottage Industries Institute Bikaner, Drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur)	13.67	0.78	0.80	1.17	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.31	0.82	70.09
3. Central wool co-ordination office	0.90		0.13	0.21	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.20	95.24
4. Pilot wool carbonising plant *	8.70		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Excluded the allotment for distribution works executed by Punjab Government on Bhakra Project as actual expenditure.

** Includes the anticipated supplementary expenditure of Rs. 76.43 lakhs, scheme wise details for which are not available.

+Included the anticipated supplementary expenditure of Rs. 106.13 lakhs, scheme wise details for which are not available.

‖Includes the anticipated supplementary expenditure of Rs. 182.56 lakhs, schemeswise details for which are not available.

* Scheme proposed to be dropped.

X Plan provision is included in Scheme No. 3.

Table 7 (Contd.)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III. Khadi and Village Industries	40.79	1.73	2.17	2.00	..	..	0.58	1.94	2.82	141.00
IV. Village Industries—										
Development of salt & sulphate industries	2.26	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.13	100.00
V. Industrial Estate	30.71	0.19	2.09	9.00	1.81	1.51	3.72	1.13	8.17	90.78
VI. Small Scale Industries—										
1. Giddi Leather workshops	6.05	..	0.49	0.70	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.28	40.00
2. Production-cum-training centres (Tanning & Leather work institute, Leather footwear Ajmer & Cutlery Centre Ajmer)	7.07	..	0.59	0.75	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.44	0.65	86.67
3. Subsidy to S. S. I. (Subsidy on electricity, Subsidy to supervisory staff of industrial co-operatives)	10.00	..	0.09	0.76	..	..	0.04	0.06	0.10	13.16
4. Extension officers in C.D. & N.E.S. Blocks	8.00	..	1.44	3.71	0.32	0.48	0.61	1.00	2.41	64.96
VII. Sericulture—										
Silk and sericulture institute	5.17	..	0.13	0.95	..	..	..	..	—	
VIII. General Schemes—										
1. Industrial & Economic Survey	10.00	..	—	0.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.65	0.65	260.00

2. Loans to cottage & small scale industries and loans for industrial co-operatives for working & share capital	84.50	12.25	16.66	16.75	...	..	14.49	2.90	17.39	103.82
3. Participation in the schemes assisted by Central Government (Industrial workshop, Research and design, Mobile workshops and tool supply, quality marking S. S. I.)	35.41	..	1.06	2.16	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.47	0.76	35.19
IX. Administration—										
Reorganisation of Directorate	14.48	1.35	2.70	4.44	0.60	0.67	0.77	0.98	3.02	68.02
X. Research & Training—										
1. Industrial research laboratory	0.36	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06	100.00
2. Production-cum-training Centres:—										
(i) Production-cum-training centres (Blacksmithy-cum-tinsmithy, Agriculture implement, carpentary, Leather Tanning, Leather footwears and articles of utility, light chemicals, Hand made paper,* Marble & Stoneware *, Plastic goods & toys & peripatetic centres)			3.87	6.90	0.49	0.87	1.21	2.63	5.20	75.36
	66.10	1.27								
(ii) Production Centres (Dyeing & Printing, Durriniwar & Carpet making, wool carding and Namda making, Lacquairware, Toy making, manufacturing of Bamboo basket, Pottery, Common facility centre and loan scheme)			1.06	2.36	0.12	0.25	0.30	1.03	1.71	72.77

*Scheme proposed to be dropped.
N.A. Not Available.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col.5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(iii) Training of artisans in different trades			..	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	
(iv) Central Development Office & Inspectorate of Industries			0.30	0.47	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.22	0.44	93.62
3. Foreign training	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Reorganisation of cottage industries	11.86	0.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Organisation of small industries on co-operative basis	0.60	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	14.29
XI. Handicrafts—										
1. Marketing of Handicrafts (Central organisation, Mobile van and demonstration, Sales emporias & Quality marking scheme)	15.29	1.01	2.07	4.22	0.14	0.68	1.27	1.71	3.80	90.05
2. Handicraft Institutes (Artistic craft institute, Jaipur cloth printing centre, Jodhpur)	1.50	..	0.55	1.46	0.24	0.32	0.15	0.29	0.90	61.64
3. Handicraft Office	**	0.11	0.13	0.22	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.14	63.64
XII. Cottage & Other Industries :—										
1. Co-operative Sugar mill and drug factory	11.03	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Pilot plant for sodium sulphate	4.75	—	—	0.10	—	..	—	—	—	

3. Subsidy to cottage industries	20.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL ..	537.06	25.34	55.24	70.23	4.51	6.68	26.71	22.08	60.96	85.71
2. Mineral Development.										
1. Reorganisation and expansion of the department of mines and Geology	0.60	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Purchase of equipment for prospecting	4.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wet Mica grinding plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Fuller's earth activiation plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Purchase of equipment for quarry improvement	14.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL ..	40.15	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
V. Roads.										
1. Construction of new roads—										
(a) State highways	29.28		4.38	8.31	1.49	1.66	0.55	1.42	5.12	61.61
(b) Major district roads	79.62		0.47	12.69	2.71	2.83	1.10	9.58	17.32	126.70
(c) Other district roads	250.90		24.24	40.68	7.89	10.06	8.94	22.23	50.14	123.35
(d) Village roads	44.96		6.51	6.29	1.03	2.41	2.96	5.10	12.32	192.90
(e) Cross drainage works and bridges	48.75	125.00	5.90	11.55	5.85	3.59	2.61	2.56	14.61	126.49
(f) Bhaiya Roads	80.00	..	11.57	12.00	2.73	3.11	3.25	6.08	15.17	126.42
(g) Approach roads to towns and villages	50.00		0.75	5.13	1.38	2.33	1.83	6.73	12.57	239.18
(h) Approach roads to mines and quarries	10.00		0.03	2.00	..	0.03	..	1.92	1.95	97.50
2. Improvement to existing roads	295.47		70.60	50.45	8.21	7.52	2.70	34.87	60.36	119.64

§ This scheme has now been merged into (i) Woollen cottage industries institute (ii) Artistic craft institute & (iii) Sericulture institute. Kota.

** Plan provision is included in scheme No. 1.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Construction & improvement work on roads of Ajmer	42.50	9.35	6.04	6.90	1.46	1.82	0.80	5.62	9.70	140.58
4. Others (Tools and Plants)	10.00	..	8.35	4.00	..	..	..	4.90	4.90	122.50
TOTAL ..	941.50	134.35	147.84	160.00	34.55	35.38	31.76	102.01	203.70	127.31
VI. Social Services.										
1. Education.										
ADMINISTRATION.										
1. Administrative and supervisory staff	25.33	0.77	2.91	4.92	0.78	0.86	0.95	0.91	3.50	71.14
2. Organisation of physical education, establishment of central office of deputy director of physical education	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
3. Appointment of deputy inspectress and deputy inspector of physical education	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY EDUCATION.										
4. Opening of new single teacher primary schools	105.00	0.84	10.86	17.81	1.88	2.36	3.18	3.70	11.12	62.44
5. Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	56.50	0.69	2.44	5.41	0.45	0.54	1.18	1.65	3.82	70.61

6. Introduction of crafts in non-basic schools	17.00	1.63	1.85	2.20	..	..	..	0.66	0.66	30.00
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	42.50	0.57	2.24	4.95	0.58	0.55	0.82	1.00	2.95	59.60
8. Opening of basic teachers training schools	50.00	6.95	5.75	6.42	1.01	1.50	1.07	1.79	5.37	83.64
9. Short course training	28.50	..	4.32	3.45	0.91	0.83	0.83	0.74	3.31	95.94
10. Senior basic education	12.66	0.26	0.98	2.01	0.09	0.14	0.23	1.31	1.77	88.06
MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGE.										
Raising of primary schools to middle standard	34.60	1.37	5.20	14.51	0.94	1.44	2.07	2.76	7.21	49.69
SECONDARY EDUCATION.										
11. (a) Conversion of high schools to higher secondary schools	26.00	7.90	9.58	5.86	0.55	0.75	1.09	2.31	4.70	80.20
(b) Upgrading of middle schools to secondary schools	54.00	4.28	10.60	16.05	2.28	3.23	3.78	6.20	15.49	96.51
(c) Conversion of high schools to multipurpose higher secondary schools	38.00	8.99	2.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(d) Aid to private high schools for conversion into multi-purpose higher secondary schools	5.00	..	..	1.50	0.68	..	..	1.47	2.15	143.33
12. (a) Improvement of teaching science in high schools	3.20	0.37	0.48	0.50	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	60.00
(b) Introduction of general science, social studies and other subjects	..	0.04	0.26	0.77	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.11	14.29
13. Improvement of libraries in high schools	2.55	0.40	0.99	1.01	0.12	0.16	0.24	0.32	0.84	83.17
14. Improvement of school equipment	37.00	1.03	3.94	2.00	..	..	..	0.95	0.95	47.50

Table 7 (*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Establishment of vocational guidance bureau and councillors in M.P. schools	2.80	..	..	0.37	..	..	0.03	0.18	0.21	56.76
16. Aid to private institutions	3.50	0.35	Included in II (d).	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Raising of training college, Bikaner to B. Ed. standard and teachers training college, Ajmer	1.00	1.53	1.52	2.08	0.22	0.41	0.34	0.60	1.57	75.48
18. Conferences, seminars and refresher courses	2.80	0.33	0.23	0.40	0.04	..	..	0.04	0.08	20.00
19. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	2.35	0.20	0.36	0.47	..	..	..	0.37	0.37	78.72
20. Opening of multipurpose high schools	14.99	0.31	1.33	5.93	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.81	1.69	28.50
21. Opening of higher secondary schools	30.00	1.24	2.39	3.05	0.20	0.45	0.53	0.88	2.06	67.54
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION										
22. Establishment of Rajasthan College	21.50	0.05	1.39	2.09	0.28	0.38	0.52	0.68	1.86	89.00
23. Raising of girls inter. college to degree colleges	3.80	1.54	2.12	2.55	0.24	0.42	0.66	1.17	2.49	97.65
24. Development of degree and post-graduate studies in existing colleges.	16.40	1.89	3.46	9.08	0.54	1.24	4.11	2.06	7.95	87.56
25. Improvement and expansion of university education	18.86	1.11	1.40	1.52	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.71	1.05	69.08

	TECHNICAL EDUCATION										
26.	(a) Expansion & development of M.B.M. Engineering College	7.00	1.57	1.57	3.34	0.53	0.65	0.61	0.52	2.31	69.16
	(b) Condensed overseers course	3.00	0.71	0.39	0.50	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.19	0.33	66.00
	(c) Mining degree course	..	..	..	3.92	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Additional intake	..	..	0.16	0.38	0.02	0.07	0.21	0.18	0.48	126.32
	(e) Conversion of 4 years degree course into 5 years course	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	0.15	0.11	0.26	32.10
27.	Opening of polytechnic institutes including mining courses	39.00	..	0.78	11.02	0.28	0.78	0.39	1.13	2.58	23.41
28.	Junior technical schools	15.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Board and directorate of technical education	1.80	0.14	0.62	1.49	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.34	0.80	53.69
30.	Opening of technical and vocational training institutes	15.00	..	9.50	7.34	0.04	0.63	0.48	0.83	1.98	26.98
	SOCIAL EDUCATION										
31.	District social education organisers	7.00	0.90	0.72	0.85	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.55	64.71
32.	Janta colleges	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33.	Production and distribution of literature for children and adults	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34.	Opening of rural libraries	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35.	Audio visual education	4.60	0.15	0.91	0.47	0.12	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.41	87.23
	MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATION										
36.	Construction of stadium at Jaipur	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Establishment of Rajasthan sports council	1.00	..	0.20	0.50	..	..	0.04	0.30	0.34	68.00
38.	Establishment of physical education training colleges	1.70	..	0.41	0.57	0.07	0.02	..	..	0.09	15.79

Table 7 (*Contd.*) (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39. Development of N.C.C., A.C.C., scouting and girls guides	26.61	1.56	1.93	7.82	0.42	..	1.06	..	1.50	19.18
40. Youth hostels	1.70	..	0.12	0.08	..	0.01	Neg.	..	0.01	12.50
41. Development of agencies of informal education	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42. Establishment of training institutions for pre-primary education	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43. Financial assistance to private institutions for primary education	0.80	..	0.18	0.80	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.34	42.50
44. Schools for handicapped	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45. Scholarships and stipends	8.50	2.00	1.75	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	100.00
46. Scholarships for technical education (in India & abroad)	2.00	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	100.00
47. Development of music, dance, drama and fine arts		..								
(a) Establishment of Shilpkala Vidyalaya	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Establishment of Sangeet Mahavidyalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(c) Aid to divisional & district institutions	1.00	..	..	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	33.37
(d) Natak and fine art academies	3.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.75	0.75	75.00
48. Buildings	211.00	30.43	44.01	27.99	7.20	9.03	9.31	28.16	53.70**	191.85

48. Implementation of Government of India scheme	17.30	..	0.96	4.75	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.11	12.43
50. Grants in aid	20.20	1.30	0.62	1.12	0.22	0.20	0.20	4.00	4.00*	31.20
TOTAL ..	1050.26	82.00	134.92	190.00	21.23	27.27	36.91	70.94	153.45	81.32

8. Medical & Public Health

1. Administrative & Supervisory staff	2.33	0.37	0.23	0.09	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.51	1.06	157.07
2. Education and Training									
(a) Training of compounders	4.60	0.33	0.78	1.62	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.39	0.87	53.70
(b) Training of auxiliary nurse-midwives	10.18	0.77	0.75	2.72	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.57	1.08	39.71
(c) Training of dias	1.00	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Training of doctors-specialists and refresher courses	2.00	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Integration of public health with basic course in nursing	1.72	..	0.11	0.65	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.21	32.21
(f) Training of auxiliary health workers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) T.B. health visitors		0.09	0.08	0.18	..	0.01	..	0.01	0.02	12.50
(ii) Sanitary inspectors	4.60	..	0.05	0.05	0.01	..	..	0.03	0.04	66.67
(iii) Other auxiliary workers		..	0.07	1.00	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.21	0.89	39.00
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and Health units										
(a) (i) Opening of new dispensaries	25.73	0.90	4.07	9.54	0.15	0.15	0.21	3.88	4.39	46.02
(ii) Upgrading of district hospitals										
(b) Primary health centres	101.50	1.14	3.32	21.00	0.62	0.67	1.29	4.21	7.29	34.71
(c) Buildings-expension, additions and alterations	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

** Also includes expenditure incurred on Buildings, provision for which has been shown in the respective schemes.

* There was no budget provision for this scheme during 1958-59, but the expenditure has been incurred by reappropriation of funds from the schemes under "Miscellaneous Education".

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(d) Development of medical college and hospitals										
(i) Medical College, Jaipur	20.29	1.17	1.03	3.17	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.78	0.94	29.65
(ii) Medical hospitals, Jaipur										
(1) S.M.S. Medical Hospital		..	1.80	1.47	0.05	0.18	0.26	0.51	1.00	68.03
(2) Zanana Hospital		..	0.27	0.25	..	..	..	0.42	0.42	168.00
(3) Mental Hospital		..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	86.67
(4) Victoria Hospital, Ajmer	12.87	0.36	0.60	1.44	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.45	0.69	47.92
(5) Beawar Hospital, Beawar	4.85	..	..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) King George V. maternity home, Ajmer	9.06	..	..	1.82	..	..	..	0.51	0.51	28.02
(7) Nasirabad Cantonment Hospital, Nasirabad	1.00	..	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Kekri Hospital	2.26	..	..	0.72	..	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.11	15.28
4. Laboratory services :—										
Opening of Public Health laboratories	10.74	0.18	0.49	2.09	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.61	29.19
5. Control of disease—										
(a) Malaria-National malaria control programme	35.20	3.21	4.19	11.78	0.98	1.46	2.04	2.70	7.18	60.95
(b) Tuberculosis—										
(i) After-care & rehabilitation	2.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Isolation of advanced T.B. Cases	10.28	..	0.63	2.16	0.09	0.06	0.18	0.58	0.91	42.13
(iii) T.B. Clinics	30.50	1.84	2.90	5.59	0.32	0.50	0.71	1.67	3.20	57.25
(iv) Provincial T.B. Sanatorium	10.00	..	0.50	2.00	0.05	0.09	..	..	0.14	7.00
(v) T.B. demonstration centres	7.00	1.98	1.15	1.45	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.49	1.27	87.59
6. Family planning	12.08	..	0.41	0.76	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	18.42
7. Child guidance clinics	5.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. Dental clinics	9.40	..	0.30	0.85	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.64	75.39
9. School health in N.E.S. blocks	6.00	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	3.33
10. Nutrition survey	2.62	..	0.10	0.32	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.16	50.00
11. For participation in future central schemes	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	0.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Public health-cum-medical centres	5.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	347.51*	25.77+	46.25+	75.16‡	7.04+	9.25+	12.57+	30.58+	59.44+	79.08
3. Ayurvedic.										
1. Opening of Ayurvedic & Unani dispensaries	33.56	1.00	2.59	4.79	0.71	0.87	0.94	1.57	4.09	85.39
2. Training of compounders and nurses in Ayurved	4.40	..	0.18	0.50	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.19	38.00
3. Administrative & Supervisory staff	2.11	0.10	0.26	0.45	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.57	126.67
4. Upgrading of Ayurvedic Colleges and research	4.63	0.08	0.48	0.51	0.13	0.10	0.21	0.54	0.98	192.16
5. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	1.25	..	..	0.45	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	11.11
6. Expansion of college buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur	2.00	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	47.95	1.18	3.59	6.70	1.01	1.15	1.31	2.41	5.88	87.76
4. Water supply.										
1. Urban water supply	145.96	56.18	70.20	15.00	1.47	1.91	1.93	10.52	15.83	105.53
2. Rural water supply	195.00	30.57	10.31	20.00	0.07	0.23	0.18	22.95	23.43	117.15
3. Drainage and Sanitation	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	343.96	86.75	80.51	35.00	1.54	2.14	2.11	33.47	39.26	112.17

*Scheme-wise total comes to Rs. 347.80 lakhs but the plan provision has been fixed at Rs. 347.51 lakhs.

+ Including buildings.

‡ Excluding centre's share of Rs. 5.39 lakhs on centrally sponsored schemes and including Rs. 0.38 lakhs provided for completion of work in progress.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Housing.										
1. Industrial housing	93.50	17.63	3.79	18.00	1.59	1.42	1.24	2.54	6.79	37.72
2. Low Income group housing	170.00	35.58	32.01	27.00	5.63	7.70	5.24	14.59	33.16	122.81
3. Rural Housing	..	--	..	0.25	..	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	16.00
4. Slum clearance and sweepers housing	..	--	--	0.87	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	263.50	53.21	35.80	46.12	7.22	9.13	6.49	17.15	39.99	86.71
6. Labour and labour welfare.										
1. Labour Welfare Centres	27.50	0.80	2.47	3.47	0.56	0.52	0.65	0.85	2.58	74.35
2. Expansion of Employees State Insurance Scheme	3.95	..	0.13	1.00	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.44	0.61	61.00
3. Expansion of Inspectorate	0.85	**	0.18	0.34	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.19	55.88
4. Training in Technical Trades	21.88	0.87	1.10	3.05	0.25	1.40	0.32	1.37	3.34	41.49
5. Expansion of Employment Exchanges	3.18	0.09	0.24	0.80	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.21	0.53	66.25
6. Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act	1.26	**	0.18	0.27	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.23	85.19
7. Expansion of Statistics Section	0.98	**	0.09	0.38	0.03	..	0.03	0.07	0.13	34.21
8. Administrative set up	2.22	**	0.49	0.69	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.52	75.36
TOTAL	61.80	1.56	4.88	10.90	1.13	2.29	1.48	3.23	8.13	74.59

7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare.

1. Welfare of scheduled tribes	86.98	8.41	9.12	16.20	0.24	0.36	1.45	12.60	15.65	96.60
(i) Education	35.08	3.00	2.98	5.37	0.05	0.14	0.94	3.48	4.61	85.85
(ii) Economic uplift	31.27	3.96	3.94	7.73	0.08	0.07	0.25	7.13	7.53	97.41
(iii) Health, housing and other schemes	20.63	1.45	2.20	3.10	0.11	0.15	0.26	2.99	3.51	113.23
2. Welfare of scheduled castes	56.80	6.81	6.46	8.30	0.11	0.23	0.16	9.21	10.01	120.60
(i) Education	32.62	4.45	4.31	5.56	0.06	0.11	0.30	7.08	7.55	135.79
(ii) Economic uplift	8.59	0.23	0.37	0.69	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.30	0.42	60.87
(iii) Health, housing and other schemes	15.68	2.08	1.78	2.05	0.02	0.08	0.11	1.83	2.04	99.51
3. Welfare of ex-criminal tribes	17.11	1.89	1.29	2.40	0.05	0.08	0.16	1.71	2.00	83.33
(i) Education	10.01	1.13	0.95	1.36	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.90	1.09	80.15
(ii) Other schemes	7.10	0.75	0.34	1.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.81	0.91	87.50
4. Welfare of other backward classes	59.52	6.09	7.38	9.70	0.14	0.15	0.34	9.26	9.89	101.96
(i) Education	19.63	2.15	2.89	3.68	0.07	0.09	0.23	4.73	5.12	139.13
(ii) Other schemes	39.89	3.94	4.49	6.02	0.07	0.06	0.11	4.53	4.77	79.24
5. Rehabilitation of Gadia lohars	8.00	0.98	0.58	1.40	..	0.01	0.42	0.73	1.16	82.86
(i) Education	2.00	0.09	0.16	0.39	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	33.33
(ii) Other schemes	6.00	0.89	0.42	1.01	..	0.01	0.42	0.60	1.03	101.98
6. Welfare extension projects	20.00	0.48	1.26	3.00	..	..	..	1.74	1.74	58.00
7. Social and moral hygiene and after care services	22.53	0.04	0.24	3.00	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.55	0.75	25.00
TOTAL ..	271.03	24.69	26.55	44.00	0.50	0.88	2.92	36.80	41.22+	93.91

** Expenditure incurred on these schemes is included in Labour Welfare Centres.

+Includes Rs. 0.12 lakhs of buildings for which schemewise break up is not available.

Table (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII. Miscellaneous.										
1. Publicity.										
1. Community listening centres	10.55	0.04	0.26	2.54	0.01	0.06	§	0.53	0.60	23.62
2. Field publicity	23.26	0.50	1.17	5.12	0.18	1.50	0.40	3.37	5.45	106.45
3. Films and photography	1.00	0.10	0.14	0.20	§	§	0.10	0.05	0.15	75.00
4. Exhibition	1.50	0.82	0.39	0.31	0.09	0.04	0.59	0.97	1.69	545.16
5. Publicity literature	1.45	0.32	0.28	0.24	..	..	§	0.10	0.10	41.17
6. Cultural section	1.36	0.01	0.07	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.10	35.71
7. Press advertisement	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.06	0.01	0.19	0.15	0.03	0.38	633.33
8. Publicity tours	0.50	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.10	100.00
9. Administrative and supervisory staff	1.07	0.03	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.23	115.00
TOTAL	40.99	2.26	2.97	9.05	0.37	1.88	1.34	5.21	8.80	97.24
2. Statistics										
1. Re-organisation and strengthening of the Bureau of Statistics 2. Setting up of District Statistical Agency	10.00	0.75	1.32	2.50	0.36	0.42	0.39	0.51	1.68	67.20

3. Mandies.

Mandies	50.00	..	1.38	13.00	0.55	1.35	0.91	1.69	4.50	34.62

4. Tourism

1. Construction of six additional rooms at circuit house, Udaipur diverted for development of silisarh rest house, Alwar	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.20†	0.20†	
2. Construction of rest house at Chittorgarh	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Construction of low income group rest house at Jaipur	1.50	..	0.06	1.00	..	..	..	0.62	0.62	62.00
4. Construction of low income group rest house at Udaipur	1.50	..	0.10	1.00	..	..	..	0.53	0.53	53.00
5. Opening of tourist bureau	1.50	..	0.03	0.24	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.20	83.33
6. Improvement of Alwar & Jodhpur circuit houses	1.00	..	0.10	0.50	..	..	..	0.44	0.44	88.00
7. Improvement of sites of tourist interest and improvement of galta road, Jaipur	1.00	..	0.10	0.20	..	..	..	0.27	0.27	90.00
8. Renovation of parks and gardens	0.49	..	..	0.10						
9. Boating facilities	0.75	..	0.22	0.12	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	100.00
10. Construction of rest house at Ajmer	2.50	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.74	0.74	74.00
11. Development of Nahargarh fort, Jaipur	0.09	..	..	..	0.07‡	..	..	..	0.07‡	

§ Negligible amount.

† This amount was reappropriated from the funds alloted for the scheme of construction of low Income group rest house at Udaipur & Jaipur.

‡ This amount was sanctioned in 1957-58 but was paid during 1958-59.

Table (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 58	Sept., 58	Dec., 58	March, 59	Total expenditure during 1958-59	Percentage of Col. 10 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. Rest house at Todgarh	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Rest house at Pushkar	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	15.59**	..	0.61	3.04*	0.08	0.03	0.05	3.03	3.19	104.93
5. Others.										
Administrative Buildings (Ajmer)	..	..	..	..	§	§	§	§	9.80	..
GRAND TOTAL	10527.26	1372.45	1569.94	2011.60	242.48	429.37	304.61	979.30	1997.49+	99.30

** Outside plan ceiling but to be adjusted at the end of the Second Plan.

* Excludes Rs. 1.12 lakhs which is out side plan ceiling.

§ Quarterwise break up not available.

+ Includes Rs. 39.89 lakhs spent on buildings and Rs. 1.84 lakhs distributed to sheep breeders, quarterwise details for which are not available.

Physical targets and achievements under Plan Schemes, Rajasthan.

Table 8

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
1. Agriculture.								
1. Minor irrigation including tube wells								
(a) Construction of wells	Wells constructed	Number	30610	6881	11852	1200	2318	193.17
(b) Deepening of wells	Wells deepened	,,	23600	3936	2163	2000	6380	319.00
(c) Development of village tanks	Tanks developed	,,	680	64	98	140	112	80.71
2. Land development and consolidation of holdings								
(a) Agricultural machinery								
(i) Loans for installing of pumping sets	Pumping sets installed	,,	600	78	180	140	146	104.29
(ii) Loans for installing of persian wheels	Persian wheels installed	,,	1580	175	223	200	214	107.00
(b) Reclamation of land	Area reclaimed	Lakh-acres	0.17	0.38	0.40	0.09	0.84	933.33
*(c) Soil conservation	Area under soil conservation	Acres	42250	..	9480	..	..	..
	1. Contour bunding	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Bed-bundi	,,	..	..	..	500000	646050	129.20
3. Seed farms								
(a) Seed multiplication and distribution								
(i) Multiplication of improved seeds	Opening of farms	Number	49	2	20(22)	15(37)	15(37)	100.00

*Scheme transferred to Forest sector.

Planning Review, 1959-60

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Tota target (1956-61)	Achieve-ment (1956-57)	Achieve-ment (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achieve-ment (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(*ii*) Distribution of improved seeds	1. Opening of seed stores	Number	170	15	71(86)	80(166)	88(174)	110.00
	2. Seed distributed	Lakh acres	120.00	2.06	4.00	9.02	10.75	119.18
4. Supply scheme and plant protection								
(*a*) Manures and fertilisers								
(*i*) Phosphatic fertilisers	1. Amonium sulphate	Tons	16000	3000	3440	8699	7025	80.75
	2. Super phosphate	,,	2600	154	344	2550	902	35.37
(*ii*) Compost development	Compost distributed	Lakh tons	4.25	0.80	2.84	1.49	8.33	559,06
(*iii*) Development of local manurial resources including simple manurial trials	Green manuring	Lakh acres	2.10	..	..	..	0.53	
(*b*) Plant protection	1. Control of grass hoppers	Lakh acres	5.00	0.14	0.06	1.00	0.21	210.00
	2. Control of rats	,,	15.00	3.88	2.66	3.00	5.40	180.00
	3. Control of other pests							
	(*a*) Field crops	,,	3.50	0.77	0.17	0.70	0.89	127.14
	(*b*) Vegetables	,,	0.50	0.06	..	0.10	0.07	70.00
	(*c*) Weed control	,,	0.10	Neg.	0.01	0.02	0.02	100.00
	(*d*) wheat rust control	,,	0.25	0.01	0.01	0,05	Neg.	
	(*e*) Fruit trees	Lakh No.	3.00	1.05	3.64	0.60	4.18	696.67
	(*f*) Seed treatment of store pests.	Lakh Mds.	0.50	0.08	2.45	0.60	1.98	330.00
5. Development of commercial crops, horticulture and fruit preservation								
(*a*) Special commodities								
(*i*) Sugarcane development	1. Additional production (Gross)	Lakh tons	11.25	0.78	1.46	1.27	N.A.	N.A.

	2. Area Benefitted (Gross)	Lakh acres	0.75	0.18	0.32	0.13	N.A.	N.A.
(*ii*) Cotton extension	1. Additional production (Gross)	Lakh bales	2.90	0.33	1.11	0.30	0.54	180.00
	2. Area benefitted (Gross)	Lakh acres	..	2.68	7.90	2.60	4.13	158.85
6. Agricultural education (*a*) Agricultural College, Udaipur	Students graduated	Number	170	..	29	30	35	116.67
*(*b*) Basic Agricultural Schools *(*c*) Extension training centres	Gram-sevaks trained	,,	2093	264	132	345	318	92.17
2. Consolidation of Holdings.								
Consolidation of holdings	Consolidation of area	Lakh acre	10.00	..	0.57	2.00	2.70	135.00
3. Animal Husbandry.								
1. Dairy development	Starting of Co-operative union and creamery	Number	1 (each)	Survey in progress	Survey in progress	Survey to be conducted	Survey conducted in Jodhpur distt.	..
2. All India key village scheme	1. Opening of A.I. centres (Rural)	,,	12	2	2(4)	1(5)	1(5)	100.00
	2. Opening of key village centres (Rural)	,,	72	12	12(24)	6(30)	6(30)	100.00
	3. Opening of A.I. centres (Urban)	,,	5	..	..	..	1	..
	4. Opening of extension centres	,,	9	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Expansion of centres	,,	5	2	2(4)	..	1(5)	..
3. Gaushala development	Selection of gaushalas	,,	30	6	8(14)	2(16)	7(21)	350.00

* Renamed as Gram-Sevak training centres and V.L.W's. youth activities etc. since November 1958.

Figures in Col. 7 and 8 pertain to sector-proper (Agriculture).

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Opening of gosadans	Opening of gosadans	Number	3	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
5. Poultry development	Opening of extension centres	,,	12	4	3(7)	3(10)	3(10)	100.00
6. Advanced training	1. Training of officers	,,	25	..	3	..	..	..
	2. Training of veterinary assistant surgeons	,,	11	3	6	—(6)	—(6)	..
	3. Training of stockmen	,,	40	26	..	..	..	..
7. Reorganisation of poultry farm	Poultry farm to be reorganised	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	Starting of mobile units	,,	7	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
9. Purchase and distribution of calves	Calves purchased and subsidized	,,	1000	60	100	50	25	50.00
10. Supervising staff	1. Appointment of additional personnel	,,	3	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..
	2. Appointment of veterinary assistant surgeons	,,	22	18	4(22)	—(22)	—(22)	..
11. Bull premium scheme	Selection of bulls	,,	2500	100	108	100	..	..
12. Camel improvement	Camels purchased and subsidized	,,	350	..	50	—(50)	—(38)	..
13. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	Dispensaries to be converted	,,	46	..	..	26	26	100.00
14. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	Purchase and distribution of bulls	,,	80	..	..	4	4	100.00

15. Sheep and wool development scheme								
(i) Sheep and wool development	Opening of extension centres	Number	99	..	22	5(27)	5(27)	100.00
(ii) Wool research laboratory	Addition of facilities in the laboratory	,,	1	1	—(1)	..	..	..
(iii) Sheep and wool training school	Persons to be trained	,,	125	23	27	30	34	113.33
(iv) Sheep breeding research station	Addition of facilities to station	,,	1	1	—(1)	..	..	..
(v) Wool grading and marketing organisation	Starting of centres	,,	10	10	—(10)	—(10)	—(10)	..
(vi) Community sheering sheds	Construction of sheering sheds	,,	50	..	24	26	..	..
(vii) Upgrading of sheep breeding farms	Upgrading of farms	,,	3	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
16. Hostel at farm (Nagaur)	Construction of hostel building	,,	1	..	Under progress	—(1)	1	..
17. Veterinary college	1. Construction of veterinary dairy building	,,	1	—	..	..	Under construction	..
	2. Construction of hostel building	,,	1	..	..	1	,,	..
	3. Model poultry farm for training of students	,,	1	—	..	..	,,	..
	4. Purchase of animals under dairy scheme	,,	200	..	..	Not fixed	33	..
	5. Purchase of birds under poultry scheme	,,	500	..	200	,,	200	..
	6. Students to be trained for 1 year's short course	,,	200	100	100	85	85	100.00
18. Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	Dispensaries opened	,,	56	17	12(29)	6(35)	6(35)	100.00
19. Organisation of cattle shows	Holding of cattle shows	,,	36	2	1	1	2	200.00
20. Rinderpest eradication	Inoculations performed	,,	Target not fixed	—	—	Target not fixed	369715	..

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement 1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		4. Co-operation.						
1. Share capital contribution to credit institutions	Contribution of share capital to							
	(*i*) Large sized credit societies	Number	525	46	96	65	7	1.08
	(*ii*) Central co-operative banks	,,	16	5	5	2	..	
2. Construction of godowns for large sized credit societies	Construction of godowns	,,	160	4	41	32	32	100.00
3. Subsidy for staff to credit institutions	Subsidy for staff of:—							
	(*i*) Large sized credit societies	,,	525	45	105	65	65	100.00
	(*ii*) Central co-operative banks	,,	16	5	5	2	2	100.00
	(*iii*) Land mortgage bank	,,	1	1	..	..	..	
4. Processing societies Cotton gin	(*i*) Organisation of cotton gin	,,	2	..	1	..	..	
	(*ii*) Share capital contribution to cotton gin	,,	2	..	1	..	..	
	(*iii*) Subsidy for staff	,,	1	..	..	..	..	
	(*iv*) Organisation of oil mill	,,	1	..	..	..	..	
5. State warehousing corporation	Formation of State warehousing corporation	,,	1	..	1	..	..	
6. Creation of funds								
(*i*) Co-operative development fund			..	..	..	..	..	
(*ii*) Agricultural credit fund			..	..	..	..	..	
7. Departmental staff	Recruitment of staff	,,	1168	425	197	Target not fixed	112	

8. Co-operative development below district level	(i) Organisation of small sized credit societies	,,	5100	1100	1000	1000	1000	100.00
	(ii) Revitalisation of small sized credit societies	,,	Target not fixed	..	100	200	200	100.00
9. Primary marketing societies	(i) Contribution of share capital to societies	,,	55	4	11(15)	10(25)	10(25)	100.00
	(ii) Subsidy for staff of societies	,,	55	5	11(16)	10(26)	10(26)	100.00
	(iii) Construction of godowns	,,	55	1	11	6	6	100.00
10. Apex marketing society	(i) Share Capital contribution	,,	1	..	1	..	..	
	(ii) Subsidy for staff	,,	1	..	1	..	..	
	(iii) Construction of godowns	,,	1	..	..	..	..	
11. Co-operative training and research and experimentation								
(i) Co-operative training	Training of staff	Number	2270	49	240	320	179	55.94
(ii) Research and experimentation			..	..	..	..	..	
12. Co-operative farming	Organisation and strengthening of co-operative farming societies	,,	20	2	3	4	2	50.00

5. Forest and Soil Conservation.

1. Education	Training of							
	(i) Foresters	Number	143	23	26	30	28	93.33
	(ii) Forest guards	,,	1398	266	271	270	270	100.00
	(iii) Rangers	,,	13	5	1	3	3	100.00
	(iv) Officers	,,	10	3	2	2	2	100.00
	(v) Foreign tours	,,	4	..	..	..	..	..
2. Demarcation and settlement	Area to be demarcated and settled	Sq. miles	9000	1878	1560	2000	2766.16	138.31
3. Forest research	Silvicultural research	Number	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment and original survey	(i) Plans to be carried out	No. of divisions	10	2	4	8	8	100.00
	(ii) Survey to be conducted	Sq. miles	1000	..	..	..	..	..

Figures in brackets represent cumulative totals for continuing items.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Creation of village forests-afforestation as a measure of soil conservation in areas subject to								
(i) Water erosion	Plantations	Acres	8400	650	2000	2000	2000	100.00
(ii) Wind erosion	Plantations	,,	11000	560	1800	1400	1400	100.00
6. Commercial plantations	Plantations	,,	5830	1945	960	1250	1250	100.00
7. Industrial plantations	Plantations	,,	1000	200	200	1000	900	90.00
8. Rehabilitation of jagir forests	(i) Restocking	,,	2000	250	450	350	350	100.00
	(ii) Cultural operations	,,	5000	1000	1450	1450	1450	100.00
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	(i) Restocking	,,	3400	200	450	750	750	100.00
	(ii) Cultural operations	,,	30000	4000	6724	5300	4700	88.68
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	Fencing	,,	16000	..	3500	2200	2200	100.00
11. Development of national park and game sanctuaries	Development of							
	(i) National park	,,	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(ii) Games sanctuaries	,,	7	7	—(7)	—(7)	—(7)	..
12. Soil conservation								
(i) Extension work in desert areas	Extension measures in desert area	,,	13000	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Field improvement measures in agriculture fields	Field improvement measures	,,	18000	..	..	6000	1489	24.82
(iii) Afforestation and improvement-measures in problem marginal land	Plantations	,,	10200	475	1668	1725	1725	100.00

(iv) Road sides and hilly area plantation	Plantations (i) Hilly areas	Acres	1600	200	200	300	300	100.00
	(ii) Road sides	Miles	25	5	5	5	5	100.00
13. Opening of forest nurseries	Opening of nurseries	Number	4	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
14. Communication and buildings								
(i) Roads	Construction	Miles	83	16	69	144	144	100.00
(ii) Buildings	Construction	Number	56	..	10	17	17	100.00
	8. Fisheries							
Fisheries development	(i) Seeding of water	Number of seeds (Lakhs)	100.00	0.52	..	25.00	14.27	57.08
	(ii) Establishment of nurseries	Number	20	..	1	5	1	20.00
	(iii) Opening of fish farm	,,	18	..	..	4	..	
	(iv) Construction of laboratory building	,,	1	..	..	1	1	100.00

7. Community Development and National Extension Service

1. Agriculture (i) Agricultural machinery	Improved implements distributed	Number	..	7663	N. A.	N. A.	21443	
(ii) Seed multiplication and distribution	Distribution of seeds	Mds.	..	281710	277260	,,	254103	
(iii) Manures and fertilisers	Distribution of ammonium sulphate	,,	..	84510	66135	,,	117613	
(iv) Fruit development	Demonstrations held	Number	..	20051	13858	,,	21582	
(v) Animal husbandry	(i) Opening of key village centres	,,	252	11	10(21)	,,	N. A.	
	(ii) Pedigree animals supplied	,,	..	207	676	,,	1174	
	(iii) Pedigree birds supplied	,,	..	1280	3458	,,	13057	
(vi) Cooperation	Cooperative societies functioning	,,	4475	758	1232(2090)	,,	N. A.	
2. Irrigation Minor Irrigation	(i) Construction of wells	,,	27350	4763	10692	,,	5295	
	(ii) Deepening of wells	,,	12100	2332	N. A.	,,	8647	
	(iii) Additional area under irrigation	Acres	..	17202	26284	,,	122166	
3. Reclamation of Land Land improvement	Land reclamation	,,	54700	38348	..	,,	N. A.	

Table 8 (Contd.)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Health and sanitation	(i) Opening of primary health centres	Number	63	16	9(25)	N.A.	6(31)	
	(ii) Construction of new drinking water wells	,,	20000	1404	1501	,,	1951	
	(iii) Repair of old wells	,,	..	1155	1728	,,	2250	
	(iv) Construction of sanitary laternes	,,	..	1496	2152	,,	1701	
5. Education	(i) Opening of new single teacher primary schools	,,	1840	454	298(752)	,,	669(1421)	
	(ii) Conversion of schools into basic type	,,	600	73	113(186)	,,	164(350)	
	(iii) School buildings constructed	,,	..	544	800(1344)	,,	828(2172)	
6. Social education								
(i) Social education	(i) Opening of adult education centres	,,	..	1511	1052(2563)	,,	1642(4205)	
	(ii) Adults made literate	,,	..	73085	42576	,,	48663	
(ii) Local bodies	(i) Panchayats started	,,	..	515	122	,,	727	
	(ii) Statutory bodies like vikas mandals started							
	(iii) Community centres started and reading rooms opened	,,	..	N. A.	873	,,	1722	
7. Communications Roads	Construction of (i) Kaccha road	Miles	10525	2053	2336	,,	1210	
	(ii) Pacca road	,,	..	304				
8. Rural arts and crafts industries	(i) Starting of demonstration cum-training centres	Number	252	37	N.A.(37)	N.A.	N.A.	

	(iii) Persons trained	Number	..	1518	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
9. Housing	(i) New houses constructed	,,	..	6403	25181	,,	22070	
	(ii) Old houses reconditioned	,,	..	53356	63084	,,	47676	
10. People's participation	Amount contributed in terms of labour, cash and other materials	Rs. in lakhs	610	167	138.28	,,	134.47	
			II. IRRIGATION					
	Irrigation	'000 Acres	490.00	105.00	179.00	240.00	267.00	111.25
1. Bhakra project	,,	,,	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chambal project	,,	,,	25.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
3. Parwati	,,	,,	38.00	3.60	9.50	15.00	12.73	84.87
4. Maja	,,	,,	1.18	0.50	0.50	1.18	1.18	100.00
5. Nahar Sagar	,,	,,	1.66	1.60	0.50	1.66	1.66	100.00
6. Ummed sagar	,,	,,	20.00	..	..	5.00	2.24	46.80
7. Gudha	,,	,,	20.00	2.26	2.38	15.00	5.41	36.07
8. Motel	,,	,,	9.20	4.08	8.59	9.20	0.69	7.50
9. Baskli	,,	,,	3.00	..	..	1.00	0.40	40.00
10. Girinagla	,,	,,	40.00	24.00	17.39	30.00	20.92	69.73
11. Jayal	,,	,,	5.00	3.31	5.00	5.00	1.20	24.00
12. Hemawas	,,	,,	9.00	..	0.72	4.00	1.80	45.00
13. Kalial	,,	,,	8.00	1.50	2.41	5.00	3.42	68.40
14. Jagpur	,,	,,	2.00	..	0.12	1.00	0.04	4.00
15. Kinkus	,,	,,	1.00	0.50	0.87	1.62	1.28	79.01
16. Bhula	,,	,,	4.00	..	..	3.50	0.39	11.60
17. Surasi	,,	,,	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
18. Surwania	,,	,,	16.00	..	4.70	8.00	4.46	55.75
19. Seseri	,,	,,	13.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
20. Arnas	,,	,,	2.20	..	..	0.50	0.23	46.00
21. Dacria	,,	,,	1.80	..	..	2.00	0.45	27.50
22. Alwara	,,	,,	1.00	..	0.20	..	0.17	..
23. Sanseri	,,	,,	1.50	..	0.53	1.00	0.12	12.00
24. Kala Bhata	,,	,,	6.00	..	1.57	4.00	1.31	32.75
25. Sagolia	,,	,,	5.00	..	2.15	4.00	0.82	20.50
26. Ora	,,	,,	12.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
27. Parwan	,,	,,	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
28. Kali Sindh	,,	,,	5.00	..	0.46	3.00	0.72	24.00
29. Bundika-Gothara	,,	,,	1.50	..	0.17	1.50	0.22	14.67
30. Pal-Belagur	,,	,,	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
31. Godala	,,	,,	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
32. Galwa	,,	,,	6.00	..	0.27	1.00	0.28	28.00
33. Lotiyaka naka	,,	,,						

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34. Mashi	Irrigation	'000 Acres	12.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
35. Bhim sagar	,,	,,	9.00	..	..	1.00	..	..
36. Kheri	,,	,,	18.00	..	2.60	8.00	0.61	7.62
37. Namona canal	,,	,,	11.00	..	0.97	6.00	3.44	57.33
38. Gambheri	,,	,,	18.00	1.00	3.44	8.00	4.64	58.00
39. Minor Irrigation works	,,	,,	196.00	82.00	148.00	116.00	148.00	127.59
TOTAL ..	,,	,,	1135.04	239.35	392.04	513.16	512.10*	99.79
III. POWER								
1. Bhakra nangal hydel electric supply to Rajasthan								
(a) Share in construction of common works	Installation of electric stations at Bhakra project works and supply of electricity to Rajasthan	K.W.	16437	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
(b) Works executed by Punjab Government for Rajasthan	(i) Transmission lines							
	(a) 132 KV Hissar-Rajgarh	Miles	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	(b) 66 KV Muktsar-Sri Ganganagar	,,	63					
	(ii) Grid sub-stations							
	(a) 132 KV Rajgarh	Number	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	(b) 66 KV Sriganganagar	,,	1					
(c) Bulk supply	(i) Transmission lines							
	(a) Route survey and erection on 132 KV Rajgarh-Ratangarh	Miles	62	@	+	49	@	
	(b) Route survey and erection on 66 KV Ratangarh-Bikaner	,,	—28					

	(ii) Grid sub-stations £							
	(a) 132/66 KV Ratangarh	Number	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 66/33/11 KV Bikaner	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Local distribution	(i) Sub-transmission lines							
	(a) Route survey 33 KV	Miles	307			233	82	35.19
	(b) Route survey and erection on 11 KV	,,	130	@	@	117	41	35.04
	(ii) Sub-stations £							
	(a) 33 KV	Number	19	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 11 KV	,,	14					
2. Chambal hydel scheme								
(a) Transmission system (Rajasthan)	(i) Route survey on 132 KV transmission line	Miles	430	..	@	Not fixed	310	..
	(ii) 132 KV Grid-sub-stations £	Number	7	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rana pratap sagar	Installation of 4th unit at Gandhisagar dam and supply to Rajasthan.	K.W.	11500	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bhopal sagar power project	Installation of hydro electric ‡ generating sets & supply to Rajasthan at Gandhisagar dam.	,,	34500	..	..	..	..	..
3. Development of thermal power stations and connected works.	(a) Development of installed capacity in state owned power stations.							
	(i) Steam	K.W.	19000	..	£	Not fixed	**	..
	(ii) Diesel	,,	3404	..	600	1136	1269	111.71
	(b) Transmission line							
	(i) 66 KV Jaipur-Dudu	Miles	30	£	£	Not fixed	**	
	(ii) 33 KV Dudu-Makrana	,,	51					
	(iii) Erection work on 33 KV Jaipur-Dausa-Gangapur	,,	56	£	36	..	@	

£ Orders for equipment placed.

** Equipment received

* Includes 26.20 thousand acres for works completed in the First Five Year Plan.

@ Work in progress.

‡ Work is being done by Madhya Pradesh.

+ Survey work completed.

Table 8 (Contd.)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Route survey on 11KV Bikaner Jaisser line	Miles	22		£	Not fixed	*	
	(g) H.T. & L.T. distribution	,,	84	20	..	20	..	..
	(c) *Sub-Station* 33 & 11KV	Number	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) *Small town electrification* Towns	,,	5	..	..	**	@	..
	(e) Acquisition of power houses	,,	1	...	...	...	...	..
	(f) Transmission line	Miles	56	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rural and urban electrification scheme	(a) *Development of installed capacity in State owned power stations*							
	(i) Steam	K.W.	3000	£	*	**	@	
	(ii) Diesel	,,	2391	..	..	550	220	40.00
	(b) *Transmission Lines*							
	(i) 33KV	Miles	48					
	(ii) 11KV	,,	108	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Local distribution	,,	114					
5. Survey and investigation	Survey of the areas working population of 5,000 and above	Number of towns & villages						
		(i) 5,000 & above population					62@@	
		(ii) Below 5,000 population	165	..	..	..	65@@	

IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING

1. Industries.

1. Handloom development	(i) Establishment of inspection and stamping offices	Number	24	24	—(24)	—(16)	—(16)	
	(ii) Organisation of handloom sales depots	,,	24	24	4(28)	16(44)	16(44)	100.00
	(iii) Purchase of handloom mobile sales van	,,	3	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	
	(iv) Establishment of dyeing houses	,,	24	2	4(6)	13(19)	13(19)	100.00
2. Wool development	(i) Woollen cottage industries institute, Bikaner (training of persons)	,,	1160	20	50	50	44	88.00
	(ii) Dyeing and Finishing of woollen cloth at finishing centre Jodhpur	Lakh Yds.	1.35	..	0.02	0.15	0.06	40.00
	(iii) Blankets production cum-training centre, Jaipur	No. of blankets produced	27000	..	500	5000	1961	39.22
	(iv) Drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur							
	(a) Training of artisans	Number	100	16	40(56)	20	18	90.00
	(b) Production of drugget and carpet	'000 Sq. Yds.	18	7	0.28	6	5	83.33
3. Development of salt-peter industry	Production of saltpeter	'000 Mds.	40.00	12.00	4.17	40.00	19.00	47.50
4. Industrial estate	(i) Construction of sheds	Number	65	..	24	24	51+	
	(ii) Establishment of rural industrial estate, Ajmer	,,	1	..	..	..	+	
5. Gadia lohar's workshops	(i) Opening of workshops	,,	2	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	
	(ii) Training of candidates	,,	20	..	29	19	20	105.26

$Orders for equipment placed.
@@This was conducted by C.W.P.C. as a national project.
@Work in progress.
+Under construction.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Industrial workshop for small scale industries	Starting of workshops	Number	3	..	4	—(4)	—(4)	
7. Tanning and leather work institute	Training of candidates	,,	40	..	..	..	..	
8. Extension officers in C.D. & N.E.S. blocks	Appointment of extension officers	,,	205	..	87	25	25	100.00
9. Production centres for small scale industries	Setting up of centres	,,	3	..	2	—(2)	—(2)	
10. Silk and sericulture institute	Establishment of sericulture farm	,,	1	..	..	..	..	
11. Industrial research laboratory	Extension of existing laboratory	,,	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	
12. Production-cum-training centres	(*i*) Starting of centres	,,	51	4	29 (33)	9(42)	7(40)	77.78
	(*ii*) Training of candidates	,,	5400	80	220	400	404	101.00
	(*iii*) Training of technicians	,,	600	..	..	50	..	
	(*iv*) Training of officers	,,	..	..	..	21	16	76.19
13. Reorganisation of cottage industries	(*i*) Reorganisation of Industries	,,	9	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	
	(*ii*) Training of Candidates	,,	..	..	30	50	44	88.00
14. Handi craft marketing organisation	(*i*) Opening of emporia	,,	5	2	2(4)	—(4)	—(4)	
	(*ii*) Opening of sub-emporia	,,	20	..	5	—(5)	—(5)	
	(*iii*) Opening of production centre	,,	9	..	5	4(9)	4(9)	100.00
15. Quality marking schemes	Opening of centres	,,	25	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	
16. Cottage and other industries	Establishment of industries	,,	3	..	..	..	..	

V. ROADS

1. Construction of new roads	(i) State highways	Miles	190			45.50	(38	(26	72.22
	(ii) Major district roads	"	391.5		0	50.50	55	73	132.73
	(iii) Other district roads	"	1373.5			158.50	180	132	73.32
	(iv) Village roads	"	215		186	32.25	(25	(33	132.00
	(v) Bhakra roads	"	133		0	16.50	21	32	152.38
	(vi) Approach roads to towns and villages	"	200		..	16.00	20	35	175.00
	(vii) Approach roads to mines and quarries	"	40			9.00	4	4	100.00
2. Improvement of existing roads	Improvement of existing roads	"	1830.5		651	341.00	309	308	99.03
3. Construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads of Ajmer	New construction and improvement of existing roads, Ajmer	"	283.25		61	50.00	(82	(62	75.61

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education.

ADMINISTRATION.									
1. Administrative and supervisory staff	Appointment of staff	Number	Not fixed	N.A.	N.A.		30	30	100.00
2. Organisation of physical education, establishment of central office of deputy director of physical education	Organisation	"	1	1		(1)	(1)	(1)	
3. Appointment of deputy inspectress and deputy inspector of physical education.	Appointment of deputy inspectors and deputy inspectress	"	10	..	..		..	..	
PRIMARY EDUCATION.									
4. Opening of new single teacher schools	Opening of schools	"	5000	125	1400 (1525)		1000 (2525)	*600 (2125)	60.00

*400 teachers meant for opening new schools were provided in the existing primary schools during 1958-59, where enrolment increased.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Conversion of primary school into basic schools	Conversion of schools	Number	2500	100	200 (300)	500 (800)	500 (800)	100.00
6. Introduction of crafts in non-basic schools	Schools benefitted	"	3000	200	400 (600)	500 (1100)	500 (1100)	100.00
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	Employment of teachers	"	2500	200	300 (500)	300 (500)	300 (800)	100.00
8. Opening of basic teacher training schools	Opening of training schools	"	25	10	4 (14)	.. (14)	.. (14)	
9. Senior basic education	conversion of middle schools	"	32	22	4 (26)	3 (29)	5 (31)	166.67
MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGE								
Raising of primary schools to middle schools standard	Raising of schools	"	250	96	100 (196)	75 (271)	75 (271)	100.00
10. Secondary education								
(*i*) Upgrading of high schools to higher secondary schools	(*i*) Upgrading of high Schools	"	30	5	1 (6)	5 (11)	5 (11)	100.00
(*ii*) Conversion of middle schools to secondary schools	(*i*) Conversion of schools	"	50	21	24 (45)	10 (45)	36 (81)	360.00
	(*ii*) Raising of girls middle schools to high schools	"	Not fixed	..	..	7	7	100.00
(*iii*) Conversion of high schools to multipurpose higher secondary schools	Conversion of schools	"	15	5	5 (10)	.. (10)	.. (10)	
(*iv*) Aid to private high schools for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary schools	Conversion of schools	"	Not fixed	6	1 (7)	.. (7)	.. (7)	

1. (i) Improvement of teaching science in high schools	Schools benefitted	"	25	5	.. (5)	9 (14)	5 (10)	55.56
(ii) Introduction of general subjects, social studies and other subjects	Inter-colleges in which subjects introduced	"	2	2	.. (2)	2 (4)	2 (4)	100.00
12. Improvement of libraries in high schools	(i) High school libraries	"	130	26	20 (46)	25 (71)	25 (71)	100.00
	(ii) Post of librarians	"	55	55	.. (55)	.. (55)	.. (55)	
13. Improvement of school equipment	Schools to be equipped	"	405	37	80 (117)	Not fixed (117)	99 (216)	
14. Establishment of vocational guidance bureau & council-lors in H.P. Schools	Establishment of council	"	1	..	..	1	1	100.00
15. Aid to private institutions	Institutions aided	"	50	1	1 (2)	.. (2)	.. (2)	
16. Raising of training college, Bikaner to B.Ed. standard and teachers training college, Ajmer	Training colleges	"	2	1	1 (2)	—(2)	—(2)	
17. Conferences, seminars and refresher courses	Conferences to be held	"	25	5	5 (10)	6 (16)	6 (16)	100.00
18. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	Schools benefitted	"	15	3	3 (6)	3 (9)	3 (9)	100.00
19. Opening of multipurpose high Schools	Opening of schools	"	5	1	1 (2)	3 (5)	3 (5)	100.00
20. Opening of higher secondary schools	Opening of schools	"	26	4	2 (6)	.. (6)	.. (6)	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
21. Establishment of Rajasthan College	Establishment of college	"	1	..	1	.. (1)	(1)	

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22. Raising of girls inter college to degree college	Raising of colleges	Number	3	1	1	1	1	100.00
					(2)	(3)	(3)	
23. Development of degree and post-graduate studies in existing colleges.	(i) Upgrading of inter-college to degree standard (Boys)	,,	Not fixed	1	1	Not fixed	4	
					(2)	(2)	(6)	
	(ii) Upgrading of degree college to post-graduate standard	,,	,,	1	..	..	..	
					(1)	(1)	(1)	
	(iii) Introduction of three years degree course	,,	,,	..	..	13	13	100.00
24. Improvement and expansion of university education	Scholarships to be provided	,,	630	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
TECHNICAL EDUCATOIN.		..						
25. (i) Expansion and development of M. N. M., Engineering college	Intake of students	,,	645	247	509	N.A.	N.A.	
(ii) Condensed overseer course	Intake of students	,,	160	64	..	80	N.A.	
					(64)	(144)		
26. Opening of polytechnic institute including mining course	Opening of institutions	,,	4	..	1	1	1	100.00
						(2)	(2)	
27. Junior technical schools	Opening of schools	,,	4	..	..	..	..	
28. Board and directorate of technical education	(i) Creation of board	,,	1	..	1	..	..	
						(1)	(1)	
	(ii) Opening of directorate	,,	1	1	..	..	..	
					(1)	(1)	(1)	

29. Opening of technical and vocational institute	Opening of institute	Number	..	1	..	.. (1)	.. (1)	..	
SOCIAL EDUCATION									
30. District social education organisers	Organisation in districts	,,	25	5	5(10)	Not fixed (10)	3(13)		
31. Janta college	Opening of colleges	,,	4	..	..	..	—(3)		
32. Opening of rural libraries	Opening of libraries	,,	200	..	..	..	..		
33. Audio visual education	Opening of centres	,,	37	22	—(22)	—(22)	—(22)		
MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES									
34. Construction of stadium at Jaipur.	Construction of stadium	,,	1	..	..	..	..		
35. Establishment of Rajasthan sports council.	Establishment of council	,,	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)		
36. Establishment of physical education training colleges	Opening of colleges	,,	2	1	1(2)	—(2)	—(2)		
37. Development of N.C.C., A.C.C., scouting and girls guides	(i) Opening of senior Dn.	,,	19	8	4(12)	2(14)	2(14)	100.00	
	(ii) Opening of Junior Dn.	,,	52	26	17(43)	N.A. (43)	N.A. (43)		
38. Youth hostels	Buildings for hostels	,,	5	..	2	—(2)	—(2)		
39. Establishment of training institution for pre-primary education.	Opening of institution	,,	1	..	..	..	..		
40. Financial assistance to private institution for preprimary education.	Institution	,,	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
41. Schools for handicapped	Opening of schools	,,	2	..	..	..	..		

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42. Development of music dance, drama and fine arts								
(i) Establishment of shilpkala vidyalayas	Vidyalaya	Number	1	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Establishment of sangeet maha vidyalayas	Maha vidyalaya	"	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	
(iii) Natak and fine art academies	Academies	"	2	..	2	2	2	100.00
2. Medical and Public Health.								
1. Education and training								
(i) Training of compounders	(i) Training of candidates	Number	500	72*	88*	200	124 $(272)*	62.00
	(ii) Opening of training centres	"	4	2	—(2)	2(4)	2(4)	100.00
(ii) Training of auxiliry nurse-midwives	(i) Training of candidates	"	400	80*	95*	180	53$(146)*	29.44
	(ii) Opening of training centres	"	6	5	1(6)	—(6)	—(6)	
(iii) Training of dais	(i) Training of candidates	"	1000	..	40	360	89$(55)*	24.72
	(ii) Opening of training centres	"	6	..	3	2(5)	2(5)	66.67
(iv) Integration of public health with basic centres in nursing	(i) Training of candidates	"	96	..	6*	24(30)	24$(30)*	100.00
	(ii) Opening of training centres	"	2	..	2	—(2)	—(2)	
(v) Training of auxiliary health workers	(i) Training of candidates	"	100	..	33$	50(88)	33*	66.00
	(ii) Opening of training centres	"	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	
2. Hospitals, dispensaries and health units								
(i) (a) Opening of new dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	"	13	13†	†	..	..	..

19	(b) Upgrading of district hospitals	Provision of additional beds	..	342		80	40(120)	96(216)	70(190)	72.92
	(ii) Development of medical college	Raising the strength	..	100		85	90	5(95)	10(100)*	200.00
	(iii) Development of medical hospitals									
	(a) S.M.S. hospital, Jaipur	Additions and alterations	..	..		..	..	..	Work in progress	
	(b) Development of Victoria hospital, Ajmer	(i) Provision of additional beds in eye wards	..	25		..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Installation of PBX Unit	..	1		1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	
		(iii) Construction of staff quarters	..	8		Work in progress	Work in progress	Work to be completed.	Work in progress	
		(iv) Construction of nurses quarters	..	19		..	..	..	..	..
		(v) Installation of lift	..	1		..	..	..	..	..
		(vi) Construction of a beded ward	..	114		114	—(114)	—(114)	—(114)	
	(c) Beawar hospital, Beawar	(i) Extension of beds	..	41		..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	14		..	8 (Work under progress)	8 (Work to continue)	8 (Work in progress)	100.00
	(d) King George V. maternity home	(i) Provision of additional beds	..	45		..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	26		..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Nasirabad cantonement hospital, Nasirabad	(i) Construction of quarters	..	4		..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Taking over of hospital	..	1		..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Reiki hospital	(i) Provision of additional beds	..	20		..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	8		..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Primary health centres	(i) Opening of primary health centres	..	88		13	16(29)	17(46)	16(45)	94.12
		(ii) Opening of public health cum-medical centres	..	2		..	..	..	..	..

* Under training at the end of the year.

§ Joined during the year.

† Dispensaries opened during 1956-57 were converted into primary health centres during 1957-58.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Laboratory Service								
Opening of public health laboratories	Opening of laboratories	Number	21	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	
4. Control of disease								
(i) Malaria-national malaria control programme	Opening of malaria units	,,	6	3	3(6)	—(6)	—(6)	
(ii) Tuberculosis								
(a) After-care and rehabilitation	Opening of rehabilitation centres	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Isolation of advanced T.B. cases	(i) Provision of additional beds	,,	200	20	40(60)	40(100)	—(60)	..
	(ii) Isolation block at Ajmer	,,	20	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Provincial T.B. sanatorium	(i) Opening of sanatorium	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Provision of additional beds	,,	200	..	..	..	..	..
(d) T.B. clinics	Opening of T.B. clinics	,,	7	6	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	
(e) B.C.G.	Opening of B.C.G. units	,,	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	
5. Family planning	Opening of family planning centres	,,	175	..	18	35(53)	20(38)	57.14
6. Child guidance clinics	Clinic to be attached	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Dental clinics	Opening of dental clinics	,,	19	..	4	2(6)	2(6)	100.00
8. Nutrition survey	Survey to be conducted in selected villages	,,	500	..	2	N.A.	5(7)	
9. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	Provision of stipends to invalid patients	,,	20	..	..	..	..	..
10. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	..	..	..	..	..

		8. Ayurved						
1. Opening of ayurvedic and unani dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	Number	341	75	41(116)	25(141)	25(141)	100.00
2. Training of compounders and nurses in ayurvedic	Training of candidates	,,	500	62	74	100	74	74.00
3. Administrative and supervisory staff	Employment of additional staff	,,	45	10	7(17)	5(22)	5(22)	100.00
4. Upgrading of ayurvedic colleges and research	(i) Training of candidates in all the branches of ayurvedic science	,,	250	25	25	50	49	98.00
	(ii) Opening of training centres	,,	2	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	
	(iii) Provision of beds for research work	,,	..	..	20	—(20)	—(20)	
5. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	Manufacture of genuine and standard medicines	Lakh Rs.	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
6. Expansion of college building at Jaipur and and Udaipur	Construction of							
	(i) Halls	Number	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Rooms	,,	20	..	×	..	..	..
	4. Water Supply.							
1. Urban water supply	Completion of water supply schemes	Number	49	2	—(2)	5(7)	2(4)	40.00
2. Rural water supply	(i) Construction of new wells	,,	1247	150	..	..	1951	
	(ii) Repairs of old wells	,,	3750	1400	..	..	2252	
	(iii) Construction of new kunds	,,	..	8	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Repairs of old kunds	,,	..	35	..	..	..	..
	(v) Villages to be supplied with piped water	,,	22	..	..	..	..	..

* Material worth Rs. 0.06 lakhs was purchased.

Figures in brackets relate to cumulative total for continuing items.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Drainage and sanitation	Construction of							
	(*i*) Storm water channel	M.Ft.	2000	..	..	..	..	..
	(*ii*) Drains	,,	82400	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Housing.							
1. Industrial housing	Construction of tenaments	Number	3351	692	352	644	78	12.11
2. Low income group housing	Houses completed	,,	2500	587	807	776	785	101·16
3. Rural housing	Construction of houses	,,	..	..	..	+	141	..
4. Slum clearance and sweeper's housing	(*i*) Slums cleared	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*ii*) Houses provided	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Labour and Labour Welfare.							
1. Labour Welfare Centres	(*i*) Opening of new labour welfare centres	Number	12	4	4(8)	2(10)	2(10)	100.00
	(*ii*) Expansion of labour welfare centres	,,	15	3	5(8)	4(12)	4(12)	100.00
	(*iii*) Buildings for labour welfare centres	,,	18	..	..	3	3	100.00
2. Expansion of employees state Insurance scheme	(*i*) Construction of dispensaries	,,	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(*ii*) Centres on which scheme is to be extended	,,	6	..	1	..	..	..
3. Expansion of inspectorate	Appointment of inspectors	,,	1	..	..	1	1	100.00
4. Training in technical trades	(*i*) Opening of new centres	,,	4	..	2	2	2	100.00
	(*ii*) Continunig centres	,,	2	2	2	2	2	100.00

5. Expansion of employment exchanges	Opening of exchanges	Number	12	2	2(4)	2	..	..
6. Enforcement of weekly holidays act.	Appointment of staff	,,	4	4	..	..	..	..
7. Extension of statistics section	Appointment of staff	,,	Not fixed	..	5	7	..	..
8. Administrative set-up	Appointment of staff	,,	,,	24	9(33)	..	..	..

7. Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare.

1. Welfare of scheduled tribes								
(i) Education	(i) Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	Number	90	..	10	—(10)	—(10)	..
	(ii) Award of scholarships to students	,,	19490	8528	4073	4000	N.A.	..
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(iv) Aid to students for boarding houses	,,	80	10	4	..	..	..
(ii) Economic uplift	(i) Subsidy to co-operative societies	,,	110	10	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Aid for construction of irrigation wells	,,	1800	953	677	1000	474	47.40
	(iii) Subsidy to families for purchase of bullocks	,,	250	50	160	150	244	162.67
	(iv) Aid to cottage industries centres	,,	16	1	1	1	1	100.00
(iii) Health, housing and other schemes	(i) Families rehabilitated	,,	1080	168	100	100	100	100.00
	(ii) Opening of schools	,,	21	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
	(iii) Drinking water wells	,,	21	2	2	2	1	50.00
	(iv) Opening of panchayat ghars	,,	21	1	2(3)	2(5)	2(5)	100.00
	(v) Construction of dispensaries buildings	,,	5	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..

+Under Rural housing scheme no targets were fixed for the construction of houses during 1958-59.

Figures in bracket represent cumulative totals for continuing items.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(vi) Reservation of T.B. beds	Number	2	..	1	1(2)	1(2)	100.00
	(vii) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	,,	1625	200	55	175	75	42.86
	(viii) Aid for better houses	,,	500	93	120	120	40	33.33
2. Welfare of scheduled castes								
(i) Education	(i) Sanskar Kendras							
	(a) Old centres fully equipped	,,	34	5	—(5)	—(5)	—(5)	..
	(b) Opening of new centres	,,	40	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..
	(ii) Award of scholarships to students	,,	20558	11590	14193	..	..	..
	(iii) Social education centres							
	(a) Equipment of old centres	,,	83	60	..	..	..	..
	(b) Opening of new centres	,,	50	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
	(v) Aid to students for boarding houses	,,	75	15	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Opening of nursery schools	,,	5	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(vii) Community centres	,,	5	..	5	—(5)	—(5)	..
(ii) Economic uplift	(i) Opening of cottage industries centre	,,	26	4	—(4)	—(4)	—(4)	..
	(ii) Aid of sewing machines to widows	,,	60	12	12	12	N.A.	
(iii) Health, housing and other schemes	(i) Opening of prachar mandlies	,,	5	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
	(ii) Families rehabilitated	,,	725	100	99	100	42	42.00
	(iii) Drinking water wells	,,	660	109	41	62	70	112.90
	(iv) Reservation of T.B. beds	,,	4	4	—(4)	—(4)	—(4)	..
3. Welfare of ex-criminal tribes								
(i) Education	(i) Opening of social education centres	,,	20	4	—(4)	—(4)	—(4)	..

	(ii) Award of scholarships to students	,,	2745	263	410	350	N.A.	
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	,,	2	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—
	(iv) Opening of nursery schools	,,	6	6	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	—
	(v) Opening of community centres	,,	3	..	3	—(3)	—(3)	—
(ii) Other schemes	(i) Opening of panchayatghars	,,	5	..	..	1	1	100·00
	(ii) Subsidy to families for purchase of bullocks	,,	60	12	12	12	9	75.00
	(iii) Opening of cottage industries centres	,,	6	3	1(4)	—(4)	—(4)	—
	(iv) Aid for better houses	,,	200	20	50	25	26	104.00
4. Welfare of other backward classes								
(i) Education	(i) Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	,,	15	..	6	—(6)	—(6)	—
	(ii) Award of scholarships to students	,,	11780	3108	9831	3900	N.A.	
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	1	3(4)	—(4)	—(4)	—
(ii) Other schemes	(i) Families rehabilitated	,,	1280	110	100	100	46	46.00
	(ii) Opening of primary schools	,,	24	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	—
	(iii) Drinking water wells	,,	24	2	2	3	3	100.00
	(iv) Opening of panchayatghars	,,	24	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	—
	(v) Subsidy to families for purchase of bullocks	,,	160	..	40	40	40	100.00
	(vi) Aid for construction of irrigation wells	,,	4500	1103	312	1000	479	47.90
	(vii) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	,,	625	..	10	100	N.A.	
	(viii) Aid for better houses	,,	198	46	60	60	10	16.67
5. Rehabilitation of gadia lohars	(i) Award of scholarships to students	,,	330	N.A.	35	60	N.A.	
	(ii) Families rehabilitated	,,	2000	350	111	150	N.A.	
6. Welfare extension projects	Opening of projects	,,	75	19	—(19)	14(33)	—(19)	

Figures in brackets represent Cumulative totals for continuing items.

N.A. means not available.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Achievement (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievement (1958-59)	Percentage Col. 8 to Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Social and moral hygiene and aftercare services	(i) Opening of rescue homes	Number	6	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	—
	(ii) Opening of district shelters	,,	26	..	4	7(11)	7(11)	100.00
	VII. MISCELLANEOUS							
	1. Publicity.							
1. Community listening centres	Purchase of radio sets	Number	2700	100	400	400	400	100.00
2. Field publicity	(i) Opening of district offices	,,	20	13	3(16)	4(20)	4(20)	100.00
	(ii) Purchase of mobile vans	,,	24	1	2	4	4	100.00
	(iii) Information centres	,,	30	26	—(26)	—(26)	—(26)	—
	2. Statistics.							
1. Reorganisation and strengthening of the bureau of statistics	Employment provided to persons	Number	79	37	15	12	4	33.33
2. Setting up of district statistical offices	(i) Opening of district offices (Full fledged)	,,	22	..	5	5	1	20.00
	(ii) Personnel trained	,,	Not fixed	..	..	Not fixed	35	—

Figures in brackets represent Cumulative totals for continuing items.

N.A. means not available.

Neg. Negligible.

Allotment & Expenditure under Plan Schemes
(Ajmer Plan)

Table 9

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure during		Allotment for	Expenditure during		Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Budget)	1958-59	1956-59	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	124.28	14.43	24.12	29.18	30.57	69.12	104.76
1. Agriculture	49.28	5.67	8.16	9.94	9.70	23.53	97.59
2. Consolidation of holdings	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Animal Husbandry	22.00	1.09	0.82	2.30	1.77	3.68	76.96
4. Forests & Soil Conservation	8.00	0.26	1.09	1.30	1.32	2.67	101.54
5. Co-operation	14.00	0.28	1.19	1.78	1.73	3.20	97.19
6. Fisheries	..	..	..	..	0.05*	0.05*	..
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	28.50	7.13	12.86	13.86	16.00	35.99	115.44
II. IRRIGATION	133.28	2.33	0.66	11.00	2.91	5.90	26.45
III. POWER	99.51	0.14	0.04	14.39	0.47	0.65	3.27
IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING	50.00	1.63	4.69	6.09	4.17	10.49	68.47
1. Industries	50.00	1.63	4.69	6.09	4.17	10.49	68.47
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. ROADS	42.50	9.35	6.04	6.90	9.70	25.	140.58
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES	332.46	29.20	27.21	56.30	44.21	100.62	78.53

* From Rajasthan Plan.

Table 9 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure during 1956-57	Expenditure during 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59 (Budget)	Expenditure during 1958-59	Expenditure during 1956-59	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. 1. Education	156.25	16.12	15.97	27.49	27.11	59.20	98.62
2. Medical & Public Health	99.42	8.33	5.42	12.79	6.48	20.23	50.66
3. Housing	28.50	2.00	1.53	6.46	3.46	6.99	53.56
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	17.00	0.23	1.27	3.56	2.43	3.93	68.26
5. Welfare of backward classes and Social Welfare	31.29	2.52	3.02	6.00	4.73	10.27	78.83
V.II MISCELLANEOUS	4.99	0.49	0.19	1.87	10.97	11.65	..
1. Statistics	..	..	..	0.08£	0.03£	0.03£	37.50
2. Publicity	4.99	0.49	0.19	0.79	0.40	1.08	50.63
3. Mandies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tourism	4.26*	..	..	1.00	0.74	0.74	74.00
5. Others	..	..	..	..	9.80+	9.80+	
TOTAL ..	787.02	57.57	62.95	125.73	103.00	223.52	81.92

* Out side Plan ceiling, but to be adjusted at the end of Second Five Year Plan.

£ From Rajasthan Plan.

\+ Expenditure on Administrative Buildings in Ajmer.

Physical targets and achievements under Plan Schemes (Ajmer Plan)

Table 10

Name of the scheme	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements (1956-57)	Achievements (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievements (1958-59)	Achievements till end of 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1. Agriculture.							
1. Seed Scheme							
(a) Distribution of seeds							
(i) Wheat	Mds.	20000	26425	14000	10000	23616	64041
(ii) Barley	Mds.	12800	272	186	1600	2638	3096
(iii) Gram	Mds.	2600	2017	420	500	4875*	7312
(iv) Jowar	Mds	2400	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Maize	Mds.	3600	..	..	..	100	100
(vi) Bajra	Mds.	600	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Seed multiplication farms	No.	1	..	..	1	..	..
(c) Seed stores	No.	7	..	..	5	5	5
2. Manures and fertilizers							
(i) Compost	Tons.	50000	7415	16591	30000	18431	42437
(ii) Ammonium sulphate	Tons.	600	498	429	400	354	1281
(iii) Urea	Tons.	200	..	..	100	14	14
(iv) Ammonium sulphate nitrate	Tons.	..	..	..	250	23	23
(v) Calcium Ammonium nitrate	Tons.	10	..	..	5	4	4
(vi) Superphosphate	Tons.	200	17	3	100	49	69
3. Fruit development							
Plantation of new orchards	Acres	1000	47	200	100	100	347

* Rabi Campaign figures are also included.

Table 10 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements (1956-57)	Achievements (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievements (1958-59)	Achievements till end of 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Minor Irrigation							
(*i*) Construction of wells	No.	1000		200*	333	N.R.	200
(*ii*) Deepening of old wells	No.	1500		600*	800	N.R.	600
(*iii*) Pumping sets	No.	80		31*	18	N.R.	31
(*iv*) Persian wheels	No.	50		..	10	N.R.	
(*v*) Development of village tanks	No.	50		..	10	N.R.	
2. Animal Husbandry.							
1. Training of staff							
(*i*) Stipends to be given to candidates for veterinary graduate courses	No.	11	6	..	..	..	6
(*ii*) Stipends to be given for stockmen training	No.	40	11	..	..	..	11
2. Key village scheme							
(*i*) Opening of A.I. centres	No.	4	1	..	1	1	2
(*ii*) Key villages	No.	20	8	..	..	..	8
3. Gowshala development scheme							
Intensive development of gowshala	No.	6	2	1	2	2	5
4. Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries							
(*i*) Veterinary hospitals	No.	2	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Veterinary dispensaries	No.	6	..	2	2	2	4
5. Mobile veterinary units	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1

6. Opening of goandan	No.	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sheep and wool development scheme							
Starting of sheep extension centres	No.	11	..	..	5	5	5
8. Poultry development scheme							
Starting of poultry extension centres	No.	4	..	2	1	1	3
9. Organisation of cattle shows	No.	5	..	..	1	1	1
3. Cooperation							
1. Large Sized societies							
(i) Reorganisation of societies	No.	300	20	35	60	40	95
(ii) Organisation of large sized societies	No.	25	5	5	5	5	15
(iii) Increase in membership	No.	25000	1669	3744	5000	3853	9266
(iv) Construction of godowns	No.	10	..		2	2	4
(v) Coverage of villages by Co-operative Societies	Percentage	80	N.R	N.R	N.R	N.R	N.R.
2. Central banks							
(i) Amalgamation of banks into unions with Ajmer state bank	No.	6	..	..	5	4	4
(ii) Establishment of branches of Ajmer state bank	No.	8	..	1	5	5	6
3. Primary land mortgage banks							
Reorganisation of land mortgage societies	No.	3	1	1	1	1	3
4. Marketing societies							
(i) Organisation of marketing societies	No.	6	2	1	1	1	4
(ii) Construction of godowns of marketing societies	No.	6	..	1	1	1	2

N.R.—Not Reported
*Data relates to 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Table 10 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements (1956-57)	Achievements (1957-58)	Target (1958-59)	Achievements (1958-59)	Achievements till end of 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Organisation of medium sized societies	No.	..	..	..	30	30	30
6. Organisation of small sized societies	No.	..	..	..	16	16	16
4. Forests & Soil Conservation							
1. Soil conservation							
(i) Advance soil working	Acres	1250	200	300	300	300	800
(ii) Roadside plantation	Miles	24	5	5	5	5	15
2. Regeneration of degraded forests and extension of forests							
Advance soil working	Acres	1400	200	400	400	400	1000
3. Nurseries							
(i) Extension of existing nursery	No	1	1	..	..	..	1
(ii) New nursery	No.	1	..	..	1	1	1
4. Training of Staff*							
(i) Training of rangers	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
(ii) Training of foresters	No.	8	3	..	..	..	3
(iii) Training of existing rangers	No.	3	3	..	..	..	3
5. Communications							
Construction of forest approach roads	Miles	25	5	5	5	5	15
6. Buildings	No.	26	..	4	2	2	6

II. INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Industries

1. Production-cum-training centres							
(i) Blacksmithy centres	No.	2	..	2	..	..	2
(ii) Carpentary centres	No.	2	..	2	..	..	2
(iii) Leather footwear centres	No.	2	..	2	..	..	2
2. Small Industries production Centres							
(i) Cutlery centre	No.	1	..	..	1	1	1
(ii) Leather footwear	No.	1	..	..	1	1	1
(iii) Electrical appliances	No.	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Peripatatic training centres.							
(i) Carpentary centre	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
(ii) Wooden Toy centre	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
(iii) Handloom centre	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
(iv) Mechanical centre	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
(v) Durri & Niwar centre	No.	1	..	1	..	..	1
4. Establishment of handicrafts emporium	No.	1	..	1	..	..	1
5. Industrial estate (Provision of sheds)	No.	30	..	..	15	..	

III. ROADS.

1. Works in progress carried forward from first five year plan							
(a) Metalling improvement	Miles.	47	42	..	Not fixed	5	47
(b) Painting improvement	Miles.	36.5	19.5	6	Not fixed.	11	36.5
2. New Works							
(i) Metalling							
(a) Metalling new	Miles.	25	..	..	..	..	..

* Scheme merged with Rajasthan Scheme

Table 10 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Unit	Total target (1256-61)	Achievements (1956-57)	Achievements (1957-58)	Targets (1958-59)	Achievements (1958-59)	Achievements till end of 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*b*) Metalling improvement	Miles.	37	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Painting improvement	Miles.	2	..	..	Not fixed	2	2
(*d*) Collection of painting materials	Miles.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Collection of metalling	Miles.	N.A.	..	..	Not fixed	1	1
(*ii*) Black topping.							
(*a*) Painting new	Miles.	5	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Painting improvement	Miles.	174.5	..	20.5	Not fixed	56.25	76.75
(*c*) Metalling improvement	Miles.	Not fixed	..	6	..	..	6
(*d*) Collection of painting materials	Miles.	"	..	..	..	12.5	12.5
(*e*) Collection of metalling	Miles.	"	..	..	N. A.	4	4
					N. A.		
IV. SOCIAL SERVICES							
1. Education.							
1. Senior Basic Education—Rural Areas.							
(*i*) Conversion of middle schools into senior basic schools	No	22	22	..	..	..	22
(*ii*) Raising of junior basic schools to senior basic schools	No.	10	..	4	5	5	9
2. Improvement in the teaching of core subjects							
Improvement in the existing schools	No.	15	3	3	3	3	9
3. Improvement in the teaching of Science (In existing high schools)	No.	5*	1	4	4	4	9
4. Refresher courses (Organising seminars)	No.	15	..	3	3	2	5

5. Conversion of high schools into multipurpose schools	No.	8	1	1	3	3	5
6. Conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools	No.	26	4	2	..	..	6
7. Establishment of polytechnic for imparting 3 years' diploma courses in civil engineering	No.	1	..	1	..	..	1
8. Improvement of library facilities in							
(a) School libraries	No.	14	6	2	2	2	10
(b) Municipal libraries	No.	6	..	1	1	2	2
(c) Private libraries	No.	10	..	..	2	2	2
9. Grant-in-aid to aided institutions							
(a) Primary schools	No.	30	..	6	..	..	6
(b) Middle schools	No.	10	..	6	..	..	6
(c) High schools	No.	10	..	2	..	..	2
10. Establishing teachers training college at Ajmer (For B.Ed.)	No.	1	..	1	..	..	1
11. Aid to secondary schools for equipment	No. of schools	Not fixed	..	..	6	6	6

2. Medical and Public Health

1. Additional beds in eye ward in Victoria hospital, Ajmer	No.	25	..	**	..	..	
2. Construction of staff quarters	No.	8	2	6	..	..	8
3. Staff quarters in Victoria hospital Ajmer	No.	19	..	9	..	..	9
4. Isolation block with 20 Beds	No.	20	..	..	..	..	..

* Target revised.
** Building for additional beds under construction.

Table 10 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Unit	Total target (1958-61)	Achievements (1956-57)	Achievements (1957-58)	Targets (1958-59)	Achievements (1958-59)	Achievements till end of 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Extension of civil hospital, Beawar							
(i) Addition of beds	No.	41	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Construction of quarters	No.	11	..	..	..	..	..
6. Construction of Staff quarters at Beawar hospital	No.	14	..	10	..	..	10
7. Upgrading of Kekri hospital							
(i) Addition of beds	No.	20	..	..	20	..	..
(ii) Construction of staff quarters	No.	8	..	..	..	..	..
8. Primary health centres							
(i) Opening of health centres	No.	8	..	2	2	..	2
(ii) Construction of staff quarters	No.	40	..	10	..	..	10
9. Upgrading of K.G.V. M.M. home, Ajmer							
(i) Addition of beds	No.	45	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Construction of staff quarters	No.	26	..	..	..	..	..
10. Childrens' wing. (Provision of beds)	No.	25	..	..	..	..	..
3. Labour and Labour Welfare							
1. Opening of labour welfare centres	No.	4	2	2	..	..	4
2. Technical training scheme							
Providing additional seats for training in various trades	No.	240	112	..	68	64	176

A. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

(a) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1. Education							
(i) Award of scholarships to students	No.	4850	396	278	400	181	855
(ii) Aid for boarding houses to students	No.	30	9	4	10	..	13
2. Agriculture							
(i) Subsidy for bullocks and cultivators	No. of grantees	250	59	160	160	244	463
(ii) Subsidy for sheep & pams	,,	220	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Subsidy for poultry development	,,	125	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Subsidy for agricultural tools & implements	,,	150	..	..	..	..	..
3. Cooperation							
Aid to cooperative societies	No. of societies	10	..	..	5	..	..
4. Irrigation							
Subsidy for agricultural wells	No. of wells	145	30	83	83	113	196
5. Cottage Industries							
Establishment of technical training centres	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
6. Medical							
Reservation of T.B. beds	No.	2	1	..	..	..	1
7. Aid for better housing	No.	500	100	120	124	164	384

(b) Welfare of other Backward Classes

1. Education							
(i) Award of scholarships to students	No.	1780	125	451	400	739	1315
(ii) Opening of nursery schools	No.	5	..	..	1	1	1

Table 10 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements (1956-57)	Achievements (1957-58)	Targets (1958-59)	Achievements (1958-59)	Achievements till end of 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Agriculture Subsidy for pair of bullocks	No of families	200	..	40	40	40	80
3. Aid for promotion of cottage industries	No. of grantees	660	..	32	40	40	72
4. Aid for better housing	No. of families	198	35	36	50	43	154
(c) WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES							
1. Education							
(i) Award of scholarships to students	No.	2250	402	618	510	1366	2386
(ii) Opening of hostels	No.	1	..	..	1	1	1
(iii) Aid for boarding house	No. of students	20	10	4	..	..	14
(iv) Opening of nursery schools	No.	5	..	1	..	..	1
(v) Opening of community centres	No.	5	5	..	..	..	5
2. Subsidy for drinking wells	No.	50	10	10	10	36	56
3. Cottage Industries							
(i) Opening of technical centres	No.	1	1	..	..	..	1
(ii) Aid for promotion of cottage industries	No. of grantees	20	..	..	10	12	12
(iii) Sewing machines to widows	No.	60	12	17	12	..	29
4. Medical							
Reservation of T.B. beds	No.	4	4	..	..	..	4

5. Aid for better housing	No. of families	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Aid for voluntary agencies	No. of Agencies	Not fixed	1	4	4	4	12	
(d) WELFARE OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES								
1. Education								
(i) Award of scholarships to students	No.	625	125	140	150	87	352	
(ii) Opening of nursery schools	No.	6	6	..	..	..	6	
(iii) Community centres	No.	3	3	..	..	..	3	
2. Agriculture								
Subsidy for pair of bullocks	No. of families	60	18	12	9	9	39	
3. Establishment of training centres	No.	2	2	2	..	..	2	
4. Aid for better housing	No. of families	200	22	40	33	27	89	
5. Aid to voluntary agencies	No.	..	..	1	1	..	1	
B. SOCIAL WELFARE								
Social & moral hygiene & after-care services								
(i) After-care home for women	No.	1	..	1	1	..	1	
(ii) District shelters	No.	1	..	..	1	1	1	

Table 11. **Land Utilisation in Rajasthan.**

(Thousand Acres)

Year ending June	Total Geographical area according to village papers.	Classification of area						Total area sown more than once
		Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Fallow land	Net area sown	Total cropped area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	84709	2864	22191	22247	14394	23013	24105	1092
1953	84709	2983	21149	22397	12486	25694	27031	1337
1954	84709	3320	18426	21879	14222	26862	28242	1380
1955	84448	3433	16535	21974	15182	27324	29505	2181
1956	84406	3481	16143	21758	14721	28303	31006	2703
1957	84449	3553	14832	21626	13736	30702	33880	3178
1958‡	84450	3553	14916	21486	14589	29906	31984	2078

‡Provisional.

Table 12

Net irrigated area by sources in Rajasthan.

(Thousand Acres)

Year ending June.	Canals.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952	554	203	1689	42	2488
1953	562	361	2107	112	3172
1954	594	272	1956	34	2856
1955	621	350	2039	37	3056
1956	703	440	2154	39	3335
1957	690	495	2253	94	3490
1958‡	778	495	2284	45	3579

Footnote: Statistical Abstract, 1958-59

(Provisional)

Gross Irrigated area under crops in Rajasthan.

Table 18. (Thousand Acres).

Year ending June	Food crops	Cotton	Sugarcane	Others	Total	Area irrigated more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952	2255	248	62	333	2893	405
1953	3212	204	43	350	3809	637
1954	2795	252	43	330	3420	564
1955	2826	265	51	583	3725	689
1956	2984	301	60	592	3937	602
1957	3259	328	76	420	4183	693

Area Under Crops in Rajasthan.

Table 14 (Thousand Acres)

Crops.	Revised estimates of area under crops for the year ending June						Final estimates of area under crops for the year ending June, 1959
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. *Food Crops:*—							
(i) Cereals—							
Bajra ..	6808	8591	7995	8948	9303	9575	9890
Jowar ..	2324	2727	2731	2863	2109	2807	2691
Wheat ..	1831	1975	2229	2403	3347	2638	2932
Maize ..	1156	1309	1329	1335	1238	1449	1433
Barley ..	1096	1214	1401	1372	1447	1253	1332
Small Millets ..	223	289	234	193	185	†176	+202
Rice ..	176	169	157	169	230	169	194
(ii) Pulses—							
Gram ..	1403	1843	2940	3235	3813	3081	3842
Tur ..	19	19	35	30	44	45	42
Other Rabi Pulses	16	17	22	26	29	33	44
Other Kharif Pulses	2529	3130	2986	4101	4897	4254	4125
(iii) Other Food Crops—							
Sugarcane ..	46	44	54	65	83	84	49
Chillies ..	30	44	65	41	53	57	48
Potato ..	2	2	3	3	3	†3	+3
Ginger £ ..	114	121	127	167	194	153	126
B. *Non-Food Crops:*—							
(i) Oil Seeds—							
Sesamum ..	960	1148	1329	962	1182	1096	1207
Rape and Mustard ..	192	284	526	619	657	855	720
Linseed ..	215	161	172	294	376	340	298
Groundnut ..	72	87	128	106	169	173	167
Castorseed ..	1	2	2	4	4	4	3
(ii) Others—							
Cotton ..	358	427	522	604	550	581	620
Tobacco ..	16	19	13	17	17	†9	+12

† Final Forecast
\+ Second Forecast
£ Figures in acres

Production of Crops in Rajasthan

Table 15. (,000 tons)

Crops	Revised estimates of production of crops for the year ending June						Final estimates of production of crops for the year ending June, 1959
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Food Crops.							
(i) Cereals—							
Bajra	534	1083	499	777	537	793	972
Jowar	333	894	484	220	212	319	330
Wheat	781	665	949	907	1315	827	1032
Maize	269	640	564	594	324	556	532
Barley	580	526	607	580	710	512	602
Small Millets	31	65	28	27	29	19*	9+3
Rice	45	80	78	86	86	32	34
(ii) Pulses—							
Gram	302	301	612	707	1171	578	1122
Tur	2	2	4	4	6	6	4
Other Rabi pulses	3	3	4	5	5	6	3
Other Kharif Pulses	111	200	202	338	379	303	349
(iii) Other Food Crops—							
Sugarcane	408	406	485	453	670	725	435
Chillies	6	9	14	9	11	13	11
Potato	2	3	5	4	4	4*	+4
Ginger%	80	80	80	100	113	76	77
B. Non-Food Crops.							
(i) Oil seeds—							
Sesamum	66	104	108	74	91	65	114
Rape & Mustard	26	33	35	97	110	116	78
Linseed	29	26	30	44	44	30	27
Groundnut	13	15	39	26	33	37	46
Cottonseed%	194	254	343	618	592	794	842
(ii) Others—							
Cotton×	101	121	124	184	168	216	147
Tobacco	3	5	3	4	4	2*	+3

% Figures in Tons

× In thousand Bales

* Final Forecast

\+ Second Forecast

Targets and achievements of food production Rajasthan, 1958-59*

Table 16

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Construction/Extension Targets	Construction/Extension Achievement	Area benefitted (Lakh Acres) Targets	Area benefitted (Lakh Acres) Achievements	Additional production ('000 tons) Targets	Additional production ('000 tons) Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Major and medium irrigation	Lakh Acres	0.92	N. A	0.92	N. A	18.40	N. A
2. Minor irrigation—							
(i) Construction of bunds and tanks	Number	152	90	0.02	0.01	0.30	0.18
(ii) Construction of wells	"	8604	5162	0.26	0.15	5.16	3.10
(iii) Deepening of wells	"	2490	9469	0.02	0.09	0.52	1.89
3. Agricultural machinery—							
(i) Installation of pumping sets	"	122	116	Neg	Neg	0.07	0.07
(ii) Installation of persian wheels	"	160	171	"	"	0.03	0.03
4. Land improvement	Lakh Acres	5.36	6.51	5.36	6.51	28.98	32.83
5. Seed distribution	"	27.00	11.17	27.00	11.17	81.04	24.86
6. Manures and fertilisers							
(i) Ammonium Sulphate	Tons	4988	3496	1.25	0.87	12.47	8.74
(ii) Super phosphate	"	1625	722	0.41	0.18	2.44	1.08
(iii) Compost	"	19940	8,33,759	1.50	2.50	15.00	25.01
(iv) Green manure	Lakh Acres	0.21	0.53	0.21	0.53	2.30	5.88
7. General improvement in agricultural practices including plant protection measures	"	10.03	7.77	10.03	7.77	99.65	77.71
		TOTAL‡		46.98	29.78	266.36	181.38

*Provisional

‡Total excludes achievement through major and medium irrigation and fertilizers other than those mentioned.

Table 17

Targets and achievements under sugarcane development scheme Rajasthan, 1957-58*

Item of development	Targets		Yard stick assumed	Achievement	
	Area to be benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh tons)		Area benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Major irrigation	0.05	0.50	10 tons per acre	..	..
2. Minor irrigation	0.01	0.10	10 tons per acre	0.11	1.10
3. Manures and fertilisers					
(i) Ammonium sulphate	0.15	0.23	10 acres per ton of fertiliser and 1.5 tons per acre of extra yield.	0.16	0.24
(ii) Green manuring	0.01	0.04	1 ton of Green manure seed for 27 acres and 3 tons of additional yield per acre.	0.04	0.11
4. Improved seed	0.05	0.15	3 tons per acre	0.006	0.02
TOTAL	0.27	1.02		0.32	1.47

* Data for 1958-59 not available.

Targets and achievements under cotton development schemes, Rajasthan, 1958-59

Table 18

Items of development	Targets		Achievement	
	Area to be benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Bales)	Area benefitted (Lakh acres)(Gross)+	Additional production (Bales) (Gross)+
1	2	3	4	5
1. Major and Minor irrigation	0.57	11334	0.63	12615
2. Fertilisers and manures	0.38	6305	0.68	1296
3. Improved seeds	1.17	7792	1.32	15462
4. Inter Cropping	0.16	1635	0.02	242
5. Other improved cultural practices	0.16	1635	1.78	17795
6. Plant protection measures	0.16	1090	0.12	818
7. By replacement of fallow land—				
(i) By replacement of area under food crops	..	..	0.18	2249
(ii) Double cropping				
TOTAL ..	2.60	29786	4.13	52573

Co-operative Movement, Rajasthan

Table 19

Particulars	Units	As on 30th June						
		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Co-operative Societies	Number	4908	5123	5532	6672	8077	9082	10531
Membership	,,	198580	184001	190554	206144	274718	343583	453271*
Share Capital	Rupees	5190159	5308301	6260539	7250168	9843920	14876008	22440996
Working Capital	,,	34504886	36565239	39070205	47351655	63577914	85995180	122774278
Loans advanced	,,	19480837	16080706	16595844	20525064	33691378	44017127	72249470
Recoveries made	,,	18571782	14693301	14823584	15987163	25505546	34269760	46897403
Loans due	,,	15813512	17941035	20171284	24894170	34316698	41911956	65591997
Purchases	,,	18549377*	7121521	3657536	4475854	6511131	9523479	9326286
Sales	,,	21451142*	7490548	4000736	4913487	6207305	8682518	11547777

Large scale of purchases and sales in 1952 are due to handling of many controlled articles of consumption.
+ Revised
* Provisional

Table 20

Number and Membership of Co-operative Institutions by Type
Rajasthan.

Type of Societies	As on 30th June													
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. State Co-operative Bank	1	811	1	851	2	1398	2	1476	2	1615	1*	334	1	337
2. Central financial institutions	19	5614	21	5894	21	6676	19	7213	19	8496	24	11353	29	12369
3. Central non-credit societies	47	3282	51	2810	53	3858	56	3865	61	4136	60	3620	70	6163
4. Agricultural credit societies	2290	49210	2323	47686	2517	53442	3891	95223	4821	132231	5452	182506	6170	277290
5. Agricultural non-credit societies	591	21623	685	23434	824	25551	343	10510	372	9608	489	14241	518	15153
6. Central land mortgage banks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	749	2	912
7. Primary land mortgage banks	22	1721	22	1802	22	1816	22	1861	22	1868	22	1899	23	2159
8. Non-agricultural credit societies	269	24196	278	25742	265	25334	257	25733	280	27724	271	27237	282	31766
9. Non-agricultural non-credit societies	1182	92110	1163	75782	1166	72679	1383	60263	1802	89040	2048	90869	2620	105932
10. Societies under liquidation.	487	N.A.	579	N.A.	662	N.A.	699	N.A.	698	N.A.	708	10614	768	N.A.
11. Co-operative institutes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134	44	995
12. State non-credit societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	4	196
TOTAL ..	4908	198580	5123	184001	5532	190554	6673	206144	8077	276718	9082	343583	10531	452371+

*State Co-operative bank of Ajmer has been converted into Central Co-operative Bank and, therefore, only one State Bank remains now.
†Revised.
+ Provisional.

Irrigation works under Second Five Year Plan.

Table 21.

Rajasthan

District	Name of the work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure during 1952-53 (Rs. in lakhs)	Allotment 1953-54 (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure 1953-54 (Rs. in lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 acres) On completion	Area irrigated ('000 acres) During 1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Multipurpose							
Ganganagar	Bhakra Nangal	2275.00	375.10	127.73	122.05	570.00	267.00
	(i) Works in Rajasthan	447.39	77.74	5.00	(—)0.85		
	(ii) Share of common works	1827.61	297.36	122.73	122.90		
Kota & Bundi	Chambal Project	2414.25	423.89	252.00	345.01	700.00	..
	(i) Kota Barrage	382.55		70.50			
	(ii) Right Main Canal	1046.09	423.89	139.80			
	(iii) Left Canal	219.44		40.20	345.01	555.00	
	(iv) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	1766.17		2.00		150.00	
2. Minor works							
Ajmer	Sabi	25.00	..	..	..	46.00	..
Ajmer	Narain Sagar	32.13	..	2.00	0.14	8.00	..
Bharatpur	Bhai	216.76	..	1.00	..	70.00	..
	Ghirwania	4.47	3.04	0.50	0.29	4.30	..
Bharatpur	Barkali	37.10	17.88	13.50	6.47	37.00	..
	Bharatpur Feeder	14.76	0.02	6.00	..	18.00	..
	Gurgaon Canal	N.A.	..	17.00	..	N.A.	..

			1.54	0.[illegible]	..	0.03	1.20	1.16
		Ummed Sagar	1.70	0.[illegible]	..	0.04	1.70	1.66
		[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	[illegible]	..
		Baseri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.20	19.60	4.46
		Atpur	24.23	1[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20	20.30	..
		Baorin	1.30	[illegible]	0.10	0.56	2.30	0.22
		Alwara	4.23	[illegible]	0.56	1.44	3.20	0.45
		Gudha	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.10	7.19	36.70	2.34
		Bundlka/Gotchara	9.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.51	0.98	9.10	0.72
		Pabalpur	6.92	(—)0.02	0.50	0.11	4.80	0.22
	Chittorgarh							
		Wagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Gambhiri	[illegible]	13.74	4.00	5.19	32.[illegible]	4.64
		Godala	[illegible]	1.97	1.00	0.13	1.[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dungarpur	Bodi Seria Naka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.94	0.26
	Jaipur	Morel	41.00	[illegible]	0.65	1.08	24.[illegible]	5.41
	Jalore	Bankli	9.[illegible]	1.18	..	0.12	9.20	0.60
		Khari Sorge	[illegible]	..	..	..	8.[illegible]	..
		Bandi	[illegible]	..	..	..	8.00	..
	Jhalawar	Kawan Bhadon	11.00	0.03	[illegible]	0.02	10.00	..
		Dulmagar	18.19	2.06	4.00	0.08	16.00	..
	Kota	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
		[illegible]	35.45	..	2.00	0.13	12.80	..
		Kawan	11.20	5.16	[illegible]	1.47	[illegible]	..
		Kali Sindh	13.82	0.03	4.00	4.13	30.00	..
	Udi	Girlamadi	[illegible]	4.04	[illegible]	0.02	4.00	0.40
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Hemawas	5.45	0.25	0.10	0.16	5.50	1.20
	Sawai Madhopur	Kalisil	16.00	4.36	2.05	0.15	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Jugger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.00	2.42
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sikar	Bhula	4.23	(—)0.15	..	..	1.00	1.23

Table 19. (Concld.)

District	Name of the work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure during 1956-58 (Rs. in lakhs)	Allotment 1958-59 (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure 1958-59 (Rs. in lakhs)	Area irrigated (—'000 acres). On completion	Area irrigated (—'000 acres). During 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ora	14.96	6.80	0.13	0.43	8.90	0.82
	West Banas	48.75	..	5.00	0.42	13.36	..
	Sukli	18.00	..	..	..	8.00	..
Tonk	Galwa	20.82	3.78	8.20	4.01	16.60	..
	Mashi	22.39	7.86	8.20	5.81	12.80	..
Udaipur	Jakham	117.00	0.14	4.00	1.92	53.00	..
	Borach Badgaon	63.77	..	2.00	0.04	18.29	..
	Borach Vallabhnagar	49.47	..	..	..	14.00	..
	Khari Feeder	20.00	..	2.00	..	8.00	..
	Kantri	1.45	0.08	..	..	0.90	0.17
	Khari	30.41	17.35	3.30	2.79	26.10	0.61
	Namona Canal	30.82	21.64	1.00	7.14	13.00	3.44
	Kala Bhata	2.57	0.10	..	..	1.60	0.12
	Bagolia	11.90	2.35	..	..	6.68	1.31
		276.30	58.28	45.00	27.30	212.00	148.00
III. Minor Irrigation works		13.25	3.77	4.00	4.81	..	..
IV. Survey & Investigation of Projects							
	TOTAL ..	8277.76	1074.59	537.73	570.71	2498.87	512.10*

* Includes 26.29 thousand acres, irrigated from the works completed during the First Five year Plan period.

Table 22

S. No.	Particulars	Thousand Kwh.
1	2	3
1.	Electricity generated	
	(i) Steam or Gas	68000
	(ii) Diesel	34000
2.	Electricity purchased from non-electric utilities	184
3.	Total electricity generated and purchased	102184
4.	Electricity sold to ultimate consumers	73358
5.	Electricity sold as percentage of electricity generated and purchased	71.7%

Electricity Consumption, Rajasthan 1958

Table 23

S. No.	Classification of ultimate consumers	Thousand Kwh.
1	2	3
1.	Domestic or residential :	
	(i) Heating and small power	1,121
	(ii) Lights and fans	14,004
2.	Commercial :	
	(i) Heating and small power	2,881
	(ii) Lights and fans	8,900
3.	Industrial :	
	(i) Low & medium voltage	19,251
	(ii) High voltage	4,000
4.	Public lighting	3,900
5.	Irrigation & agricultural de-watering	2,000
6.	Public water works and sewage pumping	17,321

Table 24

Industrial Production, Rajasthan

Item	Unit	Production		
		1956	1957	1958
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cloth	Lakh lbs.	169	166	154.4
	Lakh Yds.	622	576	537.4
2. Yarn	Lakh Lbs.	344	373	335.2
3. Cement	Lakh Tons	5.2	6.5	7.7
4. Glass	Tons	811	695	683
5. ‡Sodium sulphate	Lakh Mds.	5.2	6.6	1.1
6. ‡Salt	Lakh Mds.	64.7	75.0	N.A.
7. ‡Sugar	'000 Tons	13.3	17.7	12.7
8. ‡Foreign Spirit (I.M.F.L.)	'000 B. Galls.	39.9	45.4	42.6
9. ‡Rectified spirit	'000 B. Galls.	119.1	150.2	149.4
10. ‡Denatured Spirit	'000 B. Galls.	19.6	5.2	12.3
11. ‡Country Spirit	'000 L. P. Galls.	373.7	472.1	444.3

‡Data relates to the financial year 1955-56 1956-57 and 1957-58, respectively.

Table 25 — Mineral Production, Rajasthan

Minerals	Production 1956 ('000 Tons)	1957 ('000 Tons)	1958 ('000 Tons)
1	2	3	4
A. Coal (Lignite)	25.62	17.55	12.34
B. Metallic Minerals—			
(a) Ferrous—			
1. Iron ore	128.39	99.35	106.31
2. Manganese ore	6.20	13.47	8.05
(b) Non-ferrous—			
1. Lead (Concentrate)	3.90	4.85	5.26
2. Zinc (Concentrate)	6.88	7.47	7.27
C. Non-Metallic Minerals—			
1. Asbestos	0.43	0.69	0.48
2. Barytes	0.20	1.11	1.81
3. Bentonite	0.30	2.03	3.22
4. Calcite	1.10	2.35	1.19
5. Emeralds (Sold)	91.83*	131.35*	102.30*
6. Felspar (Sold)	..	6.08	7.37
7. Fullers earth	6.03	6.01	7.19
8. Glass sand	24.43	20.40	15.30
9. Gypsum	797.76	851.13	717.65
10. Kyanite	0.18	0.46	Nil.
11. Mica	2.03	1.74	1.28
12. Quartz	..	2.86	4.09
13. Selenite	3.38	3.51	3.50
14. Soap stone	37.18	36.23	42.26
D. Building Materials—			
1. Marble	20.20	23.57	39.13
2. Lime stone (for cement making)	868.81	1059.62	1106.53
3. Dimensional stone	..	1038.59	1018.26
4. Masonary stone	..	1500.00	2213.40
5. Phyllites & Quartzites	..	29.20	222.40
6. Kankar, Bajri and Mohrrum	..	18010.00	1214.91
7. Bricks earth	..	770.00	232.26
8. Ordinary clay	..	4.57	7.00

* Figures in Lbs.

Rajasthan

as on 31st March, 1958.

Table 26 (Miles and Furlongs).

District.	Total	Cement concrete	Bitumen	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ajmer	852-0	..	306-2	246-6	9-0	290-2
2. Alwar	725-4	8-0	216-6	315-0	..	185-6
3. Bharatpur ..	938-3	0-6	276-5	382-2	18-0	265-6
4. Jaipur ..	736-5	..	310-6	295-6	0-2	130-7
5. Sawai Madhopur ..	470-5	..	42-5	222-1	4-6	201-3
6. Jhunjhunu ..	234-2	..	21-4	78-2	..	134-4
7. Sikar	311-2	..	20-6	64-0	..	226-4
8. Tonk	317-6	0-6	91-6	156-2	22-0	47-0
9. Bikaner ..	474-2	..	150-4	76-6	6-0	241-0
10. Churu ..	397-7	..	76-1	216-2	..	105-4
11. Ganganagar ..	181-2	..	12-7	111-7	10-4	46-0
12. Barmer	562-3	..	..	..	484-5	77-6
13. Jaisalmer ..	381-5	0-7	63-2	0-4	133-2	183-6
14. Jalore	562-4	1-6	35-2	87-0	157-2	281-2
15. Jodhpur	994-2	0-1	263-2	92-2	534-2	102-7
16. Nagaur	816-0	..	65-4	43-2	699-2	47-0
17. Pali	649-5	..	139-4	132-5	242-0	135-4
18. Sirohi	380-1	..	63-4	161-6	154-2	1-1
19. Bundi	434-3	2-2	65-4	146-5	...	220-0
20. Jhalawar	483-6	4-1	63-2	187-0	..	229-3
21. Kota	297-2	7-2	73-7	394-6	11-4	50-7
22. Banswara	313-1	..	9-0	92-3	40-2	171-4
23. Bhilwara	594-6	..	22-3	187-7	23-4	360-0
24. Chittorgarh ..	440-4	..	24-3	169-1	42-4	204-4
25. Dungarpur ..	266-0	..	14-0	94-2	155-2	102-4
26. Udaipur	1772-4	..	218-6	224-5	550-6	778-3
TOTAL ..	15265-4	25-7	2857-0	4179-0	3111-3	5415-2

Progress of road works (Plan).
Rajasthan
1958-59.

Table 27

S. No.	District.	Allotment (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).	Mileage completed	
				New works	Improvement
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. District.					
1.	Jaipur	14.39	15.57	40	31
2.	Sawai Madhopur	7.04	3.29	5	11
3.	Tonk	5.45	7.99	19	18
4.	Jhunjhunu	7.17	12.89	10	4
5.	Sikar	9.70	4.99	27	11
6.	Alwar	6.28	8.12	9	20
7.	Bharatpur	6.14	13.95	9	12
8.	Kota	4.91	6.95	3	26
9.	Bundi	2.80	0.58	..	5
10.	Jhalawar	4.65	4.11	..	6
11.	Jodhpur	2.90	4.04	4	6
12.	Nagaur	4.60	8.70	30	6
13.	Pali	4.14	8.28	10	35
14.	Jalore	1.40	2.40	..	..
15.	Sirohi	4.41	5.39	..	8
16.	Barmer	1.50	3.63	15	10
17.	Jaisalmer	2.80	6.53	17	11
18.	Bikaner	1.00	5.44	18	..
19.	Ganganagar	6.38	16.41	27	..
20.	Churu	4.20	4.37	14	..
21.	Udaipur	12.15	12.30	33	25
22.	Chittorgarh	7.91	4.89	8	15
23.	Bhilwara	5.43	6.71	1	27
24.	Banswara	6.40	2.75	4	6
25.	Dungarpur	3.35	4.50	2	13
26.	Ajmer	6.90	9.63	..	63
	Sub-Total ..	144.00	184.41	303	368
II. Roads in Bhakra		12.00	15.05	30	..
III. Tools and Plants		4.00	4.24	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	160.00	203.70	333	368

Educational Institutions,

Rajasthan.

Table 28

Nature of institutions.	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. University	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Boards of secondary & technical education	..	..	—	—	1	2
3. Colleges for general education ..	43	46	50	52	54	55
4. Colleges for professional education	8	11	12	13	15	19
5. Colleges for special education ..	13	14	17	17	17	18
6. Higher secondary and Multipurpose schools	..	..	..	28	65	96
7. High schools	217	226	247	245	238	244
8. Senior basic schools	5	13	14	35	38	
9. Middle schools	795	816	903	893	961	1061
10. Junior basic schools	291	447	523	605	748	900
11. Primary schools	4805	5324	6488	7584	8642	9168
12. Schools for professional education	16	16	18	19	29	33
13. Schools for special education ..	1037	1021	1297	1380	1455	1462
TOTAL ..	7326	7927	9469	10851	12261	13067

Scholars in Educational Institutions.

Rajasthan.

Table 29.

Nature of Institutions	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. University	46	491	449	598	512	559
2. Colleges for general education	23274	26439	29324	31181	31398	34270
3. Colleges for professional education	1699	1572	1816	2289	3581	4298
4. Colleges for special education ..	604	1537	1896	2060	1876	2104
5. Higher secondary and Multipurpose schools	..	..	..	19265	23636	35627
6. High Schools	75669	77667	81517	84078	87694	92593
7. Senior basic schools	..	1055	3027	2986	4758	8407
8. Middle schools	143728	155418	166018	171020	194046	213531
9. Junior basic schools	7298	24106	28209	35858	47836	69202
10. Primary schools	255734	284132	302250	360363	416425	440696
11. Schools for professional education	883	1421	1691	1595	2821	3239
12 Schools for special education ..	17322	27814	29397	34381	32519	35866
TOTAL ..	526357	601652	645594	745674	847500	940992

Teachers in Educational Institutions. Rajasthan.

Table 39

Nature of Institutions.	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. University	9	19	18	18	20	25
2. Colleges for general education ..	701	749	1443	1874	1554	1617
3. Colleges for professional education	289	199	262	235	329	338
4. Colleges for special education ..	135	131	166	117	169	197
5. Higher secondary and Multipurpose schools	437	4060	4158	4461	5454	6345
6. High schools						
7. Senior basic schools	7397	7712	7989	8479	9332	10169
8. Middle schools						
9. Junior basic schools	846	1080	1415	1571	1990	2606
10. Primary schools	9670	11007	12803	13173	14853	14959
11. Schools for professional education	148	154	181	200	315	361
12. Schools for special education ..	455	341	354	543	519	558
TOTAL ..	24087	25443	28369	30971	34507	37175

Table 31

Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Beds Rajasthan.

S. No.	District.	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Beds**	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ajmer	24	24	6	6	647	671
2.	Alwar	20	21	11	9	393	407
3.	Bharatpur	17	16	7	6	485	480
4.	Jaipur	23	22	15	16	1285	1285
5.	Jhunjhunu	7	7	4	5	125	125
6.	Sawai Madhopur	6	6	11	11	82	82
7.	Sikar	7	6	4	6	87	82
8.	Tonk	5	5	6	6	79	79
9.	Bikaner	5	5	12	12	677	677
10.	Churu	9	9	5	4	150	150
11.	Ganganagar	6	6	7	6	87	97
12.	Barmer	3	3	3	2	27	32
13.	Jaisalmer	*	*	*	*	*	*
14.	Jalore	5	7	3	2	85	97
15.	Jodhpur	13	13	14	14	1027	1027
16.	Nagaur	7	7	12	12	98	118
17.	Pali	9	9	7	9	101	101
18.	Sirohi	10	9	3	4	119	106
19.	Bundi	2	4	8	5	94	102
20.	Jhalawar	12	11	6	6	108	142
21.	Kota	16	15	23	22	188	254
22.	Banswara	3	3	7	7	97	137
23.	Bhilwara	15	15	5	4	117	137
24.	Chittorgarh	10	10	7	8	127	149
25.	Dungarpur	1	2	4	4	120	140
26.	Udaipur	18	21	19	14	518	540
	TOTAL ..	253	256	209	200	6923	7217

* Data is included in Jodhpur district.

** Excluding beds available in maternity and child welfare centres.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, Rajasthan

Table 32 (Base 1952-53=100)

Period	All commodities	Food articles	Fuel power	Industrial raw materials	Manufactures
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956	102.5	100.1	100.9	121.0	106.6
1957	106.6	102.3	106.8	126.5	113.2
1958	113.5	113.2	110.0	115.4	114.4
1958.					
January	101.6	97.0	109.0	115.2	114.5
February	99.5	94.5	190.9	114.1	113.7
March	100.5	96.1	109.9	110.0	113.8
April	103.7	100.3	109.9	110.4	114.3
May	105 2	102.2	109.9	112.6	114.1
June	112.4	111.7	109.9	117.0	114.4
July	118 4	119.8	109.9	117.8	113.9
August	121.7	124.4	109.9	115.5	114.9
September	124.9	128.2	109.9	119.1	115.8
October	125.8	129.7	109 9	119.1	115.5
November	125.1	128.9	109.9	119.0	114.4
December	122.8	125.8	112.1	119.0	113.5
1959.					
January	126.3	128.4	129.1	124.5	117.4
February	128.4	131.4	115.9	126.5	117.4
March	120.2	121.5	115.2	122.0	112.5

ERRATA

Page	Para/Col.	Line	For	Read
5	2	24	No. 23	No. 25
7	2	18	an	some
12	1	5	autlay	outlay
35	3	28	10.72	10.75
36	2	20	63280 maunds	63820
41	1	16	Table 12 and 13	Table 14 and 15
73	3	2	Table 25	Table 27
75	3	27	195-61	1956-61
75	4	31	9. 8	9.68
XIII	7, 8, 9 & 10	15	..	=
XIII	10	22	**	X
XIII	Footnote	37	**	X
XIII	Footnote	Before line 24		** Provided for under the Scheme contribution to I. C. A. R. [7(e)]
XXIX	10	17	60.36	60.30
XXXI	2	4	28.50	8.50
LIV	4	14	—28	82
LVI	5	1		@
LX	7	3	(500)	(800)
LX	7	8	(45)	(55)
LXVII	6	9	×	•
LXL	8	6	9+3	39
LXLVIII	On the head line		Table 19 (concld.)	Table 21 (contd.)